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AFP: WARSAW PACT SUMMIT IN SOFIA IN APRIL

AU132121 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today chaired an informal meeting here of East European leaders at which it was agreed to hold a summit conference of the seven-member Warsaw Pact in early April in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, East European sources said today.

A summit that had been scheduled to be held in Sofia two months ago was indefinitely postponed because the previous Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, was too ill to attend.

The sources said today's meeting lasted longer than originally planned.

Mr. Gorbachev, who was appointed secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party yesterday, was accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov.

The meeting, TASS said, "confirmed the will of the countries members of the Warsaw Pact to fight firmly and constructively to lessen international tensions in the world and eliminate the threat of nuclear war."

The Warsaw Pact nations are the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, East Germany and Bulgaria.

ANKARA CITES FRG TV ON ZHIVKOV-OZAL MOSCOW MEETING

TA131628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Frankfurt, 13/3 (AA) -- The ARD television network in the Federal Republic of Germany said on Tuesday that Prime Minister Ozal met the Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov in Moscow where both men are attending the funeral of the Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

According to ARD's news bulletin Prime Minister Ozal informed Zhivkov that Turkey is prepared to accept all of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria as immigrants.

ARD did not make it clear when and under what conditions the meeting between the two statesmen took place, and did not give any more details.

STANISHEV: 'NO TALKS' ON TURKISH MINORITY

LD132158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Report by TANJUG correspondent Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has confirmed that an extensive process of changing Turko-Arabic names into Bulgarian names has been going on in Bulgaria during recent months. In the speech, carried by the daily PIRINSKO DELO, the high-ranking party official claimed that his action was "spontaneous and voluntary." This officially confirmed news reports that this action was carried out at the end of last year and the beginning of this year.

The secretary of the BCP CC also denied reports of possible talks about the emigration of members of the Turkish minority into Turkey. "There is no, and there will be no emigration of Bulgarian citizens to Turkey. No Bulgarian-Turkish talks will be held on this issue, he stressed. We shall have no talks with any country about this because no part of the Bulgarian nation belongs to another nation. Everyone should know this. This is a firm and immutable stance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of its party and state leadership." [quotation marks as received]

Concerning the "renewal" of the names of Bulgarian citizens, who until now have had Turko-Arabic names, Stanishev categorically stated "that there can be no question of any assimilation." This is not "the grafting of foreign ethnic groups into the Bulgarian nation under duress nor is this being done in a foreign country." What is happening, he said, "is the return of what was torn out of the heart of our people by bloody force." Stanishev stressed that "our born brothers and sisters whose national awareness was clouded by foreign invaders for centuries "are being brought back" into the united Bulgarian family."

The secretary of the Central Committee stated that Bulgaria does not want to turn its citizens into "a bargaining chip" during "any negotiations and dealings." He went on to say that "all together -- we 9 million Bulgarians -- will create a developed socialist society and shall march into communism together."

Stanishev said that in the sixties and especially during the seventies a revival was felt in many areas of the Rodopi region of Bulgaria. In keeping with "historic truth" an overwhelming number of the descendants of Bulgarians who were forcibly converted to Islam, in the Smolyan, Parardzhik, and Blagoevgrad districts, "are again assuming Bulgarian names."

According to him the "fruitful results of this process are known to everyone " The workers, he said, quickly ridded themselves of Islamic fanaticism, freed themselves of its conservative influence, and their Bulgarian partriotic awarness has gone from strength to strength.

Stanishev explained that at the end of 1984 and at the beginning of 1985, throughout the country "a process of voluntary assumption of Bulgarian names by our compatriots with Turko-Arabic names has gained broad momentum, with fresh force, spontaneously and in a comprehensive way. This process, Stanishev went on to say, was like a real landslide for a period of 2-3 months in the whole country, and for a few days in some districts and settlements."

According to Stanishev's interpretation this "spontaneous, comprehensive, and voluntary change of Turko-Arab names of Islamic Bulgarians in Bulgaria" represents "the meeting of historic truth of these people with the maturing of their understanding of their Bulgarian roots, and of the Bulgarian nation to which they belong."

The people "wisely and far-reachingly made their historic choice taking their Bulgarian names on again because they deeply believe in the Bulgarian Communist Party, because they are convinced that the party is concerned about the prosperity of working people, and because its policy suits the interests of the broad masses in Bulgaria," said Dimitur Stanishev. He also explained that the change of name "is a historic act, a fresh and unforeseen scope for his comprehensive development, which introduces a path of happiness and prosperity for his children and descendants."

It is assumed that now, during meetings up and down the country, other party and state senior officials are explaining the official Bulgarian stance in connection with the process of changing the names of Islamic Bulgarians.

RABANICHESKO DELO REPORTS 9 MARCH TRAIN CRASH

AU131140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 85 p 6

[BTA news item: "Railroad Accident [Zlopoluka]"]

[Text] On 9 March 1985 at 2140, an accident [intsident] happened with car no 5 of express train no 326 on the Burgas-Sofia line at Bunovo station. Seven people were killed, and nine people were injured and have received medical assistance.

A commission of experts is investigating the causes of the accident [ZLOPOLUKA].

AFP: Bomb Rumored in Crash

AU132059 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Paris, March 13 (AFP) -- A train crash which killed seven people and injured nine last Saturday in Bulgaria was caused by a bomb, according to persistent rumours in Sofia.

The Bulgarian press unusually reported an "incident" rather than an "accident" on the Sofia-Burgas line near Bunovo station, foreign observers in Sofia contacted from Paris said.

All those killed and injured were in the same coach, according to the press which gave no further details.

A series of bomb attacks were reported in several Bulgarian cities before the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian "revolution" last September 9. The bombs were never claimed or explained.

BTA CALLS GENEVA 'HISTORICAL CHANCE TO PEACE'

AU131949 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 13 Mar 85

["The Geneva Talks -- A Chance To Peace" [as received] -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, March 13 -- BTA corr. Nencho Khranov -- The new Soviet-U.S. talks have already started. Here, on the banks of the Geneva Lake one can feel the great interest of the world public in this important event. An eloquent proof of this interest are the numerous special correspondents of the press, radio and television, the attention paid by diplomats and politicians to these talks and the presence of delegations of the anti-war movements from the U.S.A. and Western Europe which all wish and insist on "success!"

The common opinion is that the coming talks will be difficult and that many obvious obstacles will have to be overcome as well as unexpected, underwater ones. But the mainstay of success remains the observation of the jointly determined aim and subject of the talks, such as they have been put down in the Soviet-U.S. declaration of January 8, 1985, and there it is clearly formulated that all issues of space and nuclear weapons should be discussed in their close interrelation. So that the first precondition for the success of the Geneva talks is to observe what has already been agreed upon two months ago. As Mr. Viktor Karpov said yesterday during his talks with journalists before starting talks with his American counterpart at the Soviet mission, his delegation has been instructed to "do the best it can for the success of the talks."

But even before the talks started voices were heard from beyond the ocean that the so-called "scientific-research" part of the "talks on star wars" will be a taboo on the round table in Geneva, that the discussions on the militarization of space could only have the form of a seminar and that simultaneously with them a 26 milliard [billion] programme will be realized for the "Strategic Defense Initiative," called upon to disturb the strategic balance of the forces and to become a shield of an aggressive first nuclear strike.

It is obvious that this has nothing to do with the calling and the idea of the Geneva talks which are to lead to agreements which will avert the militarization of space and will do away with the nuclear weapons on earth.

This dangerous stand -- the intentions of the U.S. to negotiate in Geneva and simultaneously step up the implementation of its militaristic (?space) programme and all the plans for nuclear superarmament which accompany it give ground to doubt the real intentions of the U.S. side and their motives for coming in Geneva.

However, the future will best show what course the Geneva talks will take. But the interests of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist countries and of all peoples make it imperative to do all that is possible to reach mutually acceptable agreements. At the March plenary session of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union its Secretary General Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev clearly stressed that in Geneva Moscow does not strive towards achieving unilateral advantages but towards stopping the arms race.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union for freezing the nuclear arsenals, for stopping all nuclear weapon tests, for stopping the deployment of new missiles and for the renunciation of the development of all kinds of new systems both in space and on earth deserve to be paid serious attention. These all will be real steps which will make the achievement of more global agreements for nuclear disarmament possible.

Will Washington show political will for achieving efficient agreements -- this is the main question in Geneva. Yesterday when Mr. Max Kampelman and his colleagues entered the Soviet Mission for the first meeting they read an enormous sign hung by the followers of the anti-war movement on the building crane of one of the neighboring houses. It read "Words should become deeds!" Many words have been said about the striving of the U.S. for peace. Now there is a possibility to prove these striving with deeds. The Geneva talks offer a historical chance to peace!

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MOSCOW FUNERAL

AU132029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] This evening our party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, returned from Moscow, where it took part in the ceremony of Konstantin Chernenko's funeral. Comrade Grisha Filipov and Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR were members of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by party and state leaders and other officials.

TANCHEV LEADS GROUP TO BRAZILIAN INAUGURATION

AU121641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 12 March 85

[Text] An official Bulgarian delegation, headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, has departed for Brazil. At the invitation of the Brazilian Government the delegation will attend the festivities held on the occasion of the new president's inauguration.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH FRG'S KOHL IN MOSCOW

LD131457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting took place today in Moscow between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG. The meeting was also attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On the FRG side were Wolfgang Schaeuble, minister and chief of the Federal Chancellor's Office; Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

During the meeting an exchange of views took place on certain topical issues concerning Czechoslovakia and the FRG and on development of the situation in Europe. Interest was expressed by both sides in the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation, based on equal rights between the two states in the spirit of the 1973 treaty on mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG and on the joint declaration adopted during the visit by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to the FRG in 1978.

It was stressed that respect for the spirit and provisions of the CSCE Final Act is of fundamental significance for the development of constructive cooperation and for consolidating trust in Europe.

The Czechoslovak side pointed out the importance of the proposals by the Warsaw Pact states aimed at a mutually acceptable solution of topical questions of European security and cooperation.

The two sides expressed appreciation of the importance of the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva, and both sides expressed the hope that the talks will result in a positive outcome.

AFP: TWO CHARTER 77 SPOKESMEN ARRESTED

AU131330 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, March 13 (AFP) -- Two of the three spokesmen of the Czechoslovak dissident group Charter 77 and nine other people have been arrested, dissident sources said here today. The two spokesmen were named as Eva Kanturkova and Jiri Dienstbier.

The arrests occurred when police raided a house Monday evening in Prague, where a film was being shown, taking away all 48 people present. Thirty-seven of them were released after five hours of interrogation, the sources said.

Protest Letter to Husak

AU131439 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Prague, March 13 (AFP) -- Two of the three spokesmen of the civil rights group Charter 77 and nine other people have been arrested at a private film show, it was revealed here today.

In a letter of protest to President Gustav Husak, the third spokesman, Petruska Sustrova, named her two arrested colleagues as writer Eva Kanturkova and former journalist Jiri Dienstbier, who rents the house in Prague where the screening was taking place. Also arrested were writer Petr Kabes and ex-Colonel Oldrich Hromadko, who was dismissed from the police for signing Charter 77.

The arrests occurred when police raided the house Monday evening, taking away all 48 people present. Thirty-seven of them were released after five hours of interrogation, according to the letter, a copy of which was received by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here.

The letter said that the films were from the 1960s and unavailable to the public in commercial cinemas. The Warsaw Pact intervention in 1968 brought an end to both the Prague Spring and the internationally-popular Czechoslovak New Wave film movement linked with it. As well as confiscating the projector, the letter said, police took away typewriters and posters. The letter protested the raid, saying that police were taking the law into their own hands by depriving ordinary citizens of their freedom, something only a court could do, and by confiscating whatever they wanted and refusing to return it even after court proceedings.

Dissidents Released

AU140856 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0837 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Prague -- Two Charter 77 spokesmen and another nine regime critics were released by CSSR authorities last night. They had been arrested on 13 March when police interrupted a private film show at a Prague apartment. Altogether 48 persons were present in the apartment.

The 21-year-old Prague writer Lenka Mareckova has been sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment. She was charged with having recited poetry hostile to the regime.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNENKO DEATH REPORTED

Husak Returns From Moscow

LD132123 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic -- which took part in the Moscow funeral of the deceased general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko -- left Moscow by air today.

The plane carrying the Czechoslovak state and party delegation landed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague shortly before 8 p.m.

Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and Vasil Bilak were met by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, and other personalities.

National Day of Mourning

AU131422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 85 p 2

[CTK report: "State Mourning on the Day of the Funeral"]

[Text] Prague -- To mourn the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, state and public buildings in the CSSR will display CSSR and USSR national flags at half-mast, or black flags.

The CSSR Government declares the day of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's funeral on 13 March a day of national mourning. At 1100 on the day of the funeral, the Czechoslovak people will pay tribute to the memory of the departed Soviet statesman by interrupting work in all enterprises and organizations on the entire CSSR territory (excepting those with round-the-clock operations) for 2 minutes. At the same time sirens in the cities and plants throughout the CSSR will sound for 2 mintues. The display of mourning flags will end on 14 March 1985 at 0800.

Citizens Pay Tribute

LD131533 Prague CTK in English 1352 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Prague March 13 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak people paid tribute today to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, who died on Sunday.

Today was declared a day of national mourning in Czechoslovakia. At 10 A.M. GMT, factory horns hooted all over the country and workers stopped work for two minutes in honour of the man who devoted all his life to the struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress. They recalled his contribution to the development and strengthening of cooperation and cohesion of the socialist countries, and efforts to improve the complicated international situation. They also commemorated Konstantin Chernenko as a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia, who paid much attention to the development of relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist Parties and the two countries.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS VIEWED HOPEFULLY

Christian Peace Group Cited

AU121853 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In spite of all the disappointments to date, the planned talks between the Soviet Union and the United States which are to begin on 12 March in Geneva are evoking new hopes in all people who have the future of our planet at heart, the declaration issued on this occasion by the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference states. Peace-loving people throughout the world, regardless of their political or religious convictions, are today demanding an end to the arms race, which is being transferred also into outer space, and are hoping that these talks will provide an impulse for concrete steps leading to detente and to guaranteed security for everyone.

Success Could Revive Detente

LD121542 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Prague March 12 (CTK) -- Successful results of the new Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons beginning in Geneva today could bring about not only a basic turn on the road of disarmament but also in the further development of East-West realtions, Czecholsovak Radio commented today.

Its special correspondent in Geneva noted that the Soviet refusal to put off the talks because of official mourning is generally highly appreciated in the Swiss capital. The immediate election of a new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party at the same time prevented the opponents of understanding from casting doubts by various malevolent speculations on the continuity of the Soviet stand in question which are on the agenda of talks, the correspondent said.

In view of the aspects of the talks, the greater concern is thus [word indistinct] by the position of the United States, particularly its negative attitude beforehand to measures aimed at averting military use of space.

The Slovak paper PRAVDA called it extremely important that both sides expressed the view that the talks, just as all efforts to limit and reduce armament, "should eventually result in a complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons."

The Gereva talks will be very complex and exacting, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY wrote. Their failure would further worsen the situation in the world, especially by bringing in new dangerous elements of unpredictability and uncertainty. Mankind can no longer afford to balance over a nuclear abyss, the farmers' daily stressed.

Opening of Talks Reported

LD121648 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 12 (CTK) -- Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms opened here today. They follow agreement on the subject and aims of the talks reached during a Soviet-U.S. meeting in January 1985, which provides for the evaluation and solution of a complex of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons in their interrelation.

PRESS ASTONISHED BY SFRY 'TOLERATION' OF FASCISM

AU120755 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 March on page 6 carries a 650-word article by Jan Hrobar, its permanent Belgrade correspondent, titled "A 'Humane' Dictator." The article deals with the current public controversy in Yugoslavia concerning the filming in the country of a CBS television series on Benito Mussolini and the participation of the Yadran-Film company from Zagreb in the project. This controversy is also the subject of a 1,000-word commentary by Julius P. Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 March on page 4 titled "Humane Considerations for a Fascist Dictator?"

In the RUDE PRAVO article, Hrobar reviews Yugoslav press statements criticizng the script of the series as "showing Mussolini in a sympathetic light," representing a "falsification of history of the grossest kind," and as being "incompatible with our antifascism." He also reports that most members of a special commission set up by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia adopted a "negative or even extremely negative attitude toward the project" but that they ruled "undoubtedly for considerations of a material nature" and that "it was too late to change anything" concerning Yugoslav participation in the series.

Concluding the article, Hrobar says that in the course of the debate in Yugoslavia about the project, "room was also given to the view that the American side -- as a member of the antifascist coalition during World War II and as a bourgeois society -- is entitled 'to its own viewpoint' and interpretation of history." He adds that "in disputes of a similar kind with others, one does not find such toleration in Yugoslavia."

Loerincz opens the Bratislava PRAVDA commentary by saying that "it is easy to imagine the indignation" of former particpants in the Yugoslav antifascist struggle when they learned that a film about an "idyllically humanized" Mussolini who "dies as a victim and hero" is being made in Yugoslavia. He recalls the "ravaging by Italian fascists" in the coastal towns of Dalmatia during World War II.

Quoting the Yugoslav film director Kosta Spaic, he calls the Yugoslav participation in a film that adorns Mussolini, who was responsible for all this, with human features a "depreciation of the memory" of the Yugoslav victims of fascism.

Loerincz goes on to say: "The Americans wanted to film the series in Italy but were refused cooperation in the project. Coproduction was finally taken up by the Zagreb Yadran-Film Company, where those opposing the project had been put under pressure. Director Z. Mihalic declared: 'We decided to cooperate with the American company to learn from a more experienced partner about the production of a series, to expand contacts with foreign film artists, and to earn convertible currency...' This nauseating explanation gives one goose pimples."

Loerincz says that it is not surprising that "sharp polemics" over the project developed in Yugoslavia and that the unions of Croatian resistance veterans and Croatian students demanded that cooperation with the American producers of the film be discontinued. He adds, however, that despite the negative assessment of the script by a cultural commission of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia, no recommendation to this effect has been made. Loerincz attributes this to the "questionable, to say the least, economic and financial criteria" used by the commission.

Concluding his commentary, Loerincz says: "Toleration of this kind is unusual. It is all the more astonishing when, at the same time, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK criticizes some Soviet newspapers which discussed the matter. This custom of some Yugoslav journalists to almost automatically cast doubt on and criticize the press of other socialist countries, and to lecture them, has even been criticized by the weekly KOMMUNIST, the press organ of the LCY. Apparently, according to VJESNIK, it constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia when, for example, Leonid Kolosov, the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Belgrade, asks, together with Yugoslav citizens whom he quotes, why it is necessary to shoot such a film in Yugoslavia, of all places, and when he conveys the Yugoslav citizens' doubts. No, this is no interference. In fact, it is the outright duty of all upright citizens to question such affairs and to condemn diverse attempts to embellish, justify, or conceal the crimes of fascism and its exponents, no matter where in the world these crimes occurred. It is their duty to the victims of fascism and those who fought it; it is their duty to present and future generations."

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS IMPEDED BY FORCED KICKBACKS

AU082321 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 March on page 3 carries a 2,300-word article by Jan Markovic entitled "You Can't Do a Clean Job With Sticky Fingers." On the basis of two recent incidents in the East Slovak iron plant in Kosice, the article takes issues with some "peculiar practices" that "muddy the water around improvers."

Markovic opens the article by telling the story of Engineer Tibor Kuzel, a designer from the Kosice iron plant, and the fate of his "improvement proposal." He says that the life span of the equipment for continual casting used in Kosice is relatively short because the crystallizer, the equipment's "centerpiece," has to be replaced after about 60 casting operations. Because the crystallizer must be imported and costs Kcs600,000, ways were being sought to reduce its wear and tear. According to Markovic, a proposal made by Engineer Kuzel, consisting of welding a protective layer of metal onto the crystallizer's surface areas exposed to the greatest exposure, promised annual savings of Kcs10 million. However, the proposal has not yet been implemented. Speaking about the reasons, Markovic gives an account of a conversation which reportedly developed between two unnamed managers from the continual casting department and Engineer Kuzel after submission of the latter's proposal:

"'Are you aware of the fact that you are entitled to a reward of some Kcs90,000 for your improvement proposal if it is adopted?' the two guests asked him. The improver nodded and added that he had figured that sum himself.

"'Well, and what is your proposal for us?' they asked directly. It was impossible not to understand what that question meant.

"'I know what is proper, I will give a representative reception....'

"They scoffed: 'Don't be ridiculous.'

"'Well then, I'll give you 10 percent of the reward,' he said after a while.

"'That is too little....'

"'Well, what about 10 percent for each of you,' T. Kuzel added, no longer without exasperation.

"'Let us say 50 percent. There will be problems with the implementation of your improvement proposal, and we will have to pass on part of the remuneration,' said one of the visitors, pointing to the ceiling.

"'I can't promise you that. I'll manage to get the improvement proposal passed without such an outrageous bribe....'

"'Just try,' said one of the two with irony in his voice and who, before leaving, added: 'Think about it and call us if you change your mind....'"

Markovic adds that Kuzel's proposal was indeed turned down after a few months despite "excellent" initial test results. He goes on to say: "Deplorably, T. Kuzel's case is not isolated. The PRAVDA editorial office has received further notices from improvers that they had to share with others remuneration for an implemented and utilized improvement proposal. At some places, the managers in charge just stretch out their arm; in better cases they become 'coauthors' of the improvement proposal. These are exceptions, but they do occur. Such people remain undetected for lack of direct evidence. No one will give the improver a receipt after getting his 'share' of the remuneration. There are no witnesses to the transaction. He who does not participate in these practices usually gets into trouble."

Markovic cites as another example the case of Stanislav Martinek, who until 1981 worked as foreman in the East Slovak iron plant. His problems reportedly started when he suggested, following the breakdown of hydraulic equipment in the Kosice plant's steel mill, that the equipment be repaired, rather than replaced by an import from France as proposed by the plant's management. According to Markovic, Martinek's improvement proposal would have ensured the equipment's repair "at minimal cost" while the import would cost more than Kcs1 million in hard currency. Because of this proposal Martinek was entitled to a reward. Because the management strove to "belittle" the economic contribution of his proposal, the improver finally turned to the court, which ruled that Martinek was right and forced his employer to pay him Kcs36,000.

In a complaint addressed to the PRAVDA chief editor, Stanislav Martinek reportedly wrote: "It was suggested to me on several occasions that I add another name to the application in submitting my improvement proposal. When I refused, they threatened that even if I did win the trial, I would be fired...." And indeed, Markovic adds, 4 months after the trial he was "recalled" from his post as foreman, despite "the best possible assessment of his work performance only 6 months prior to this."

Concluding his article, Markovic denounces these practices, which are described by him as "unlawful" and as "weakening the trust of the working people," and calls for a "relentless struggle against such antisocial phenomena in our enterprises." To limit the possibilities of "abuse of the initiative of working people by some individuals for illicit enrichment," he proposes that all improvement proposals be evaluated by "expert commissions" made up of technicians and workers. So far, he complians, such "expert commissions in many cases exist on paper only."

COOPERATION PACTS SIGNED WITH ANGOLA'S DOMINGOS

Meets Pitra

MB130808 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] The party and government delegation headed by Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba member of the Angolan Politburo and minister of agriculture, which has been visiting Czechoslovakia since Monday, was expected to sign a series of agreements with Czechoslovak authorities yesterday within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The Angolian delegation is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ]. It was received in Prague on Monday by Frantisek Pitra, who informed the Angolan delegation of the results and decisions of the last CPCZ congress. Frantisek Pitra also informed the Angolan delegation of the present state of agricultural and food production in Czechoslovakia. It is worth noting that Pitra is chairman of the CSSR Agriculture and Food Commission.

Meets Jakes

LD131345 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Prague March 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes received here today a delegation of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labour (MPLA), headed by its Politburo member and Agricultural Minister Evaristo Domingos Kimba.

Milos Jakes and Evaristo Domingos Kimba informed each other about the situation in Czechoslovakia and Angola and topical tasks of the development of national economies of the two countries, and reviewed the possibilities of further extension of Czechoslovak-Angolan economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

At the close of their talks, the two representatives signed an agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labour, which provides for further extension of relations between the two fraternal parties in the interest of strengthening friendship and cooperation of the Czechoslovak and Angolan peoples and solidarity of the progressive forces of the world in the struggle agianst imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress.

METALLURGY MINISTER TO ATTEND BRAZIL INAUGURAL

LD131414 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, left by air today for the Federative Republic of Brazil at the head of the official Czechoslovak delegation.

He will take part in Brazil in the inauguration of the new president, Tancredo Neves. Eduard Saul will also meet with representatives of Brazilian commercial and industrial circles, will visit selected sites of the Brazilian federation and will discuss the possibilities of Czechoslovak deliveries of machines and equipment to Brazil.

PRC'S NEW AGRARIAN POLICY, PROBLEMS VIEWED

AU081516 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 85 p 6

[CTK Beijing dispatch: "Problems of Rural Areas in the PRC"]

[Text] The Chinese press has published the report submitted by Vice Premier Wan Li at the national conference on agriculture. The document explains the new principles of Chinese agrarian policy and has since become the basis of the CPC Central Committee's directives for this year's work in rural areas.

Wan Li evaluated the results of transformations in Chinese agriculture. At the same time, Li underscored the need to "soberly understand" that China will remain a "rather poor and backward state" for a long time to come. Among the main current problems of China's rural areas, he listed the inadequately developed structure of individual agricultural branches; the trend to underrate the importance of developing local village industries; and the continuing existence of old "practices and notions."

In the next few years, Wan Li said, the state will be unable to substantially increase investments in agriculture. Li also spoke in favor of utilizing individual means and the farmers' savings in various forms.

LONG DELAYS IN GETTING EXIT PERMITS, PASSPORTS

AU081536 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 5 Mar 85 p 3

["PEK"-signed report: "Seasonal Travelers"]

[Text] Prague -- Although the main tourist season has not yet started, we are already receiving readers' letters in our editorial office. The common denominator of these letters is dissatisfaction with the long lines and waiting times necessary to receive exit permits. We have asked Senior Lieutenant Vaclav Aubrecht, doctor of law and deputy chief of the passport and visa section, about the causes of this dissatisfaction.

"It is not only people applying for exit permits who are lining up -- and the lines do last several hours -- but also those with passports which will soon expire or which have already expired; people who are applying for new passports; those who need certain changes made in their passports; and so forth. We appeal in vain year after year, also in the press, that the citizens should get their passports in order in time, that means primarily in autumn...

"Every year we extend the working hours of passport and visa departments to up to 12 hours a day. Although there are difficulties, nevertheless every person can rectify any existing discrepancies even before the greatest onset begins."

HONECKER RETURNS FROM CHERNENKO FUNERAL

LD131949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Following its participation in the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, the GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived back in Berlin this evening.

The delegation was seen off by Moscow by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

TALKS, SPEECHES REPORTED FROM LEIPZIG FAIR

Reagan Message Displayed

AU121951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a message to the 1985 Leipzig spring fair that has been put on display at the exhibition of the U.S.-GDR Economic Council, and which reads as follows:

We in the United States of America who are interested in international trade are pleased that our government is again participating in the Leipzig spring fair -- one of the oldest and best known fairs in Europe. Our trade promotion center was set up to promote trade activities through the free exchange of ideas and information. We believe that through such talks business people from the United States and the GDR can make a great contribution to expanding the mutually advantageous trade between our two countries.

I hope that the companies representing the United States and the participants from countries all over the world will have a successful week and I would like to convey my best wishes to the Leipzig spring fair.

U.S. Reaffirms Trade Interest

LD132211 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] In Leipzig today the chairman of the U.S.-GDR Economic Committee, Dr Jerome Ottmar, speaking to GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil, affirmed the interest of American firms in the development of bilateral trade relations. During the talks he also spoke about the forthcoming joint meeting of the economic committees of the two countries. This year, too, Dr Ottmar stressed, U.S. concerns are again represented in large number at the Leipzig fair.

Soelle, USSR's Zhuravlev Meet

LD122105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade, discussed current questions of mutual trade and deepening economic relations in the coming 5-year plan.

During the talk in Leipzig today the two sides praised the high level of exports and imports already agreed on for 1985, which will reach a volume of R15 billion. They also discussed further steps in deepening cooperation in engineering and electrical engineering.

Mittag Receives Italy's Capria

AU121953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Saturday, 9 March, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Nicola Capria, foreign trade minister of the Italian Republic, for talks on the state and prospects of the economic relations between the two countries.

Minister Capri is in Leipzig at the head of an Italian Government delegation visiting the spring fair. During the exchange of views which proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere, the two sides reaffirmed the readiness of their respective governments to expand and deepen economic, technical, and industrial cooperation for mutual benefit. Guenter Mittag stressed the significance that the GDR attachs to this visit and valued the constructive atmosphere which, particularly since the visit of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to the GDR in 1984, has characterized the further government-level bilateral talks and has stimulated the development of trade relations.

The good results achieved in the past few months in developing relations were stressed during the talks and the convinction was expressed that the economic potentials of the two countries offer many possibilities for prosperous development of bilateral relations and cooperation on third markets.

Participating in the talks were Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Carlo Albertario, ambassador of the Italian Republic to GDR.

On the same day, Dr Gerhard Beil and Dr Nicola Capria agreed in talks on specific measures to develop the contractual foundations for the further development of economic relations between the two countries and for deepening economic, industrial, and technical cooperation.

French Official Praises Fair

LD131353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The French Government attaches importance to the development of economic cooperation with the GDR. This was stated in Leipzig, today by Martin Malvy, secretary of state to the minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade. In talks with Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR Secretary of State Malvy, who is in Leipzig to visit the spring fair, said that the large number of French exhibitors testifies to the continuity of economic relations, and expresses the high regard Leipzig enjoys in French economic circles.

Secretary of State Malvy also met GDR Light Industry Minister Werner Buschmann, and Dr Jochen Kratzke

Honecker Speech at USSR Exhibit

AU122029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 85 p 6

[Speech given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, during his visit to the Soviet exhibition at the Leipzig spring fair on 10 March]

[Text] Distinguished Comrade Mayorets, distinguished comrades of the Soviet Government delegation, distinguished Comrade Kochemasov, dear Soviet comrades and friends:

Permit me to cordially thank you for the invitiation to visit the collective exhibition of the USSR. We have received a brief insight into your very impressive exhibition at the Leipzig spring fair. Once again the Soviet national economy is displaying its dynamic capability at the international site of the Leipzig fair. It is clearly evident how the USSR's scientific-technological and economic achievements intertwine with those of the other CEMA countries, including the GDR. The deepening of socialist economic integration leads to a fruitful, mutual influence in the interest of all the participants.

Once again the great weight of the Soviet Union as a trading partner in today's world is becoming evident here in Leipzig. Trade and economic relations with the USSR are for many countries an essential element of their economic development, primarily because this trade is taking place on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages.

We are glad that the USSR is so effectively enriching the 1985 Leipzig spring fair with its exhibition.

Dear friends and comrades, the GDR is also marking the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of the German people. As the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet Union accomplished a deed of global significance. It also enabled our people to place their existence on an entirely new basis and to embark upon the road to socialism.

Thus, the German worker-peasant state emerged and developed the GDR in which the peoples are living free from exploitation and where all efforts are devoted to the well-being of the people. Our Republic is forever fraternally linked with the USSR. It fulfills the legacy of the glorious heroes of the Great Patriotic War to whom the peoples owe their salvation from barbarism. It consistently acts in the spirit of the German antifascists and of all who struggled against the Hitler regime, for a future of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades, we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation as a common holiday. Inspired by this, our country's working people are accomplishing great feats in the competition for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress in order to further strengthen the GDR in the community of fraternal states.

It is with great respect that we are watching the purposeful and strenuous work of the Soviet people in light of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. It will outline far-reaching prospects until 1990 and beyond that until the year 2000. Work is in progress for developing the productive forces and fashioning the socialist societal relations.

The USSR successfully exploits scientific-technological progress, carries on the intensification of the national economy, and thus releases new forces for the strengthening of socialism and for the protection of its gains.

It is with all the more certainty that we are proceeding from the fact that it will be possible, side by side with the Soviet Union, to solve all the fundamental scientific-technological, economic and social tasks that we have set for ourselves in the GDR. Today we availed ourselves of the opportunity to visit the hall of electrical engineering, electronics, and microelectronics. You, Comrade Mayorets, told me that today you made use of the opportunity to visit the GDR machine-building exhibition. We may say that we are on the right road. I would like to stress that the GDR is achieving top world standards in decisive fields, as the Leipzig spring fair shows. Favorable conditions are also being created for our prospects with the program for long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production. In doing so we can rely on the fine balance sheet of all the things that have been achieved in the GDR to date.

The working people are now aiming their efforts at fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1985 National Economic Plan, something which at the same time creates solid foundations for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

The central point in these efforts is to make comprehensive intensification the basis of growth everywhere by means of high scientific-technological achievements and through their translation into new products and modern technologies. Last but not least, the goods offered by our national economy at this Leipzig spring fair reflect these results.

As all of us know, the intensification of the USSR and GDR national economies is extremely significant for even closer cooperation between our countries in many varying fields. The responsible GDR party-state organs are constantly devoting their attention to these great tasks.

We are purposefully implementing the agreements concluded last June between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and myself. Proof of this is the enormous volume of the mutual commodity exchange of R15 billion, as well as the more than 200 agreements between our two countries that comprise all the decisive spheres of national economic development. Multifaceted work is now in progress to finalize the adopted basic outlines and to implement them with a high degree of effectiveness.

This helps in solving the tasks adopted at the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. At the same time, it serves the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of our socialist community.

Dear Comrades and friends, the key issue in today's world is the securing of peace and the averting of a nuclear catastrophe. Toward this end the Soviet Union, the CPSU, and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko are performing tireless, enterprising work in the interest of mankind. The peoples are attaching many expectations and hopes for positive results to the Soviet-American negotiations that will open in a few days in Geneva. We fully and entirely support the stance of the Soviet Union that it is important in these negotiations on the entire range of problems of space and nuclear weapons that specific measures for arms limitation and disarmament be achieved in order to finally arrive at the elimination of nuclear arms in general. Securing peace is the only alternative to confrontation and the arms race.

The GDR will continue to work in the future, side by side with the Soviet Union, to ensure that common sense and realism prevail in international relations and that a turn for the better is brought about, something to which political dialogue also renders valuable service. Universal trade and economic relations on the basis of equality of rights and mutual advantage are playing a peace-promoting role. May the 1985 Leipzig spring fair also contribute to this end.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades, in a few weeks we shall commemorate our great common holiday, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism. Let us raise our glasses to:

-- our joint struggle for the securing of peace,
-- joint new successes in the socialist construction,
-- the glorious CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and to its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Konstantin Chernenko,
-- the combat community of the SED and CPSU, to the inviolable friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

Stoph Hosts USSR Delegation

AU121945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Sunday, 10 March, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet Government delegation under the leadership of Anatoliy Mayorets, USSR minister of electrical engineering industry, which is visiting the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig spring fair.

In view of the forthcoming party congresses of the fraternal parties, particular importance is attached to the conclusion of work on the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 5-year plan period. Willi Stoph valued the significant progress in the development of performance of the Soviet national economy which he was again able to see for himself during his tour of the Soviet collective exhibition. It is, in particular, the numerous complexes fashioned to support the leading theme of this year's spring fair: "Raw materials, fuels and energy -- effectively extract, refine and apply" that reflect the successful efforts of the USSR working people in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Anatoliy Mayorets appreciated the contribution made over many decades of the Leipzig fairs to the consolidation of peaceful relations and to developing the trade and economic relations between states. The GDR's interesting variety of goods is greatly appreciated. The electrical engineering and electronics industry exhibits, which elicited his special interest, are distinguished by new and effective solutions marked by a highly efficient use of materials and power as well as by better quality.

Participating in the meeting were Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction; Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Guenter Ehrensperger, department head of the SED Central Committee; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machinery construction; Felix Meier, minister of electric engineering and electronics; and other personages. On the Soviet side Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, and other personages attended the event.

Honecker on Japanese Relations

LD110949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Speaking at a reception for the Japanese economic delegation, Erich Honecker stated:

With the handover of the Bellvue Hotel a few days ago, the city of Dresden, rich in tradition, was further enriched by a building which was a great architectural success, and which nicely complements the cultural-historical character of this city.

I am pleased that the first great meeting in this new hotel is a meeting of the Japan-GDR and the GDR-Japan economic committees, which provides a valuable stimulus for the development of relations between our two countries.

The consistent determination with which the economic representatives of the two countries struggle for the promotion and deepening of mutual relations and consistently discover and realize new projects for cooperation finds full support in the GDR, for this cooperation corresponds to our policy of the unconditional strengthening of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR regards it as its prime task to work to ensure that the longest period of peace in European history to date is continued without disturbance, and that the greatest possession of humanity -- a life in peace -- is preserved everywhere in the world.

For us who live in central Europe, as I stressed in my address on the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Dresden, it is a question of the very survival of humanity, thus, your steadfastness in the question of the strengthening of peace. The cities of Dresden, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, which have arisen again, are a warning and an obligation for the preservation of peace in the world.

Proceeding from the painful experience of two world wars and the danger of a nuclear inferno which has escalated anew since the beginning of the eighties, we make use of every opportunity to cooperate with all forces of reason that work realistically and constructively for the solution of existing international problems.

The main task of the present is without doubt to prevent the start of an arms race in space and to end the arms race on earth. In this connection the GDR has well-founded expectations and hope for substantial successes in the dialogue which is now beginning between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Four decades of peace in Europe testify to the possibility and mutual advantage of the peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems. In these efforts of the GDR, the development and the deepening of relations with Japan have a significant position in our foreign and economic policy.

We evaluate particularly highly the good state of overall relations between the GDR and Japan, and their positive profile as an example of international cooperation between states of different social systems.

Great dynamism and growing mutual trust have made possible cooperation which was rich in results and cooperative in new spheres of bilateral trade and in third markets. In this connection we must also praise the great commitment of the Japanese banks in the shaping of economic relations.

Proceeding from these solid foundations for cooperation created between our two states, we regard the purposeful manifold cultural exchange and the unavoidable political dialogue as an important contribution toward confidence-building between East and West and toward improving the tense international climate.

The GDR will continue to be a reliable partner for those who are ready for peaceful bilateral and international cooperation based on equal rights, and who advocate that these relations can develop without disturbance. There is no doubt that GDR-Japanese relations play a very positive part in this respect.

The continuous growth of the GDR national economy will also continue according to plan in the coming years. We are setting a firm course for further dynamic economic growth, especially in the key industries. At present we are in the process of conducting our economic planning up to 1990, and not only according to general tendencies, but also according to specific data. Annual increases of at least 4 percent in the national income and 4.3 percent in industrial goods production are planned until 1990, to say nothing of industrial net production, which is, after all, decisive.

Ninety percent of the increase in the national income will result from the growth in work productivity and the renewal of technology in the national economy. We believe that we have got what it takes to do this. You can assure yourselves of this everywhere in the GDR.

For the GDR citizens a new chapter of creative work has begun -- preparation for the 11th SED Congress -- which will discuss and decide upon the tasks for the further organization of the developed socialist society, including the development of the national economy until 1990. What has been achieved to date, the will to accomplish and the committed efforts of the workers, make it possible to continue successfully the tried-and-tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Thus we will further consolidate the solid position of our country among the leading industrial states of the world and guarantee our people a growing material and cultural standard of living.

At the 14th joint session of the economic committees in Dresden you discussed and marked out the goals for the further organization of trade and economic relations between Japan and the GDR and agreed upon the necessary measures to achieve these goals. I should like to say that I support them fully and completely. The GDR is ready to make its contribution so that relations between the two states can develop further and be deepened for the good of both peoples. My memory of your country, after my official visit, is still very vivid. I know that the Japanese people are a very diligent and very clever people.

This has contributed toward Japan reaching the position that it occupies today in the world. It is good when achievements are mutually recognized; it is an incentive for further development. I am convinced that you too can estimate what the people of the GDR are capable of on the basis of your own knowledge.

We have made this country rise up from the ruins of World War II and are eager that this shall endure in the future. For this we, like Japan and all other peoples of the world, need peace, peace, and peace again. I believe that the peoples will continue to enforce this peace.

STOPH RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

AU112158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday, 8 March, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Lenard Pal, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Development of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the meeting the interlocutors reaffirmed the aspiration of their countries, in implementing the policy concerned with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to do everything possible to secure peace and consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states. The two sides were able to note with satisfaction that fraternal cooperation has developed in a comprehensive way on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic of 1977, as well as on the basis of the agreements made between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and that this cooperation will also deepen in the future for the benefit of the two peoples.

Great efforts are being undertaken in the two countries to effectively use scientific-technological progress for the further intensification of the national economy. In doing so, particular importance is attached to the development and application of microelectronics, the rational exploitation of material and power resources, and the development of biotechnologies.

Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, participated in the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Also present was Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN

AU121000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] On Friday, 8 March, a delegation of the Rome federation of The Italian Communist Party (PCI), which is visiting Berlin at the invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, was received for talks by Helmut Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership.

Helmut Mueller briefed the Italian guests about the tasks and experiences of the Berlin party organization in management activities and in political work among the masses in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and for the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army.

Proceeding from the traditionally friendly relations between the SED and the PCI, Helmut Mueller assured the Italian Communists of our solidarity in their struggle for peace and for safeguarding the working peoples' social rights.

The interlocutors stressed the great responsibility of the communists and of all peace forces for averting the danger of a space war, for bringing about a turn in international relations, and for arms limitation and disarmament.

During its visit to Berlin the delegation also studied the work of the Berlin party organization, primarily the role of women in socialist society. For this purpose the Italian guests conducted talks at the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee of the Democratic Women's League of Germany as well as in Berlin enterprises and institutions.

FISCHER, MEXICAN ENVOY DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

LD131201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- A letter from Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, which was handed over in Berlin today, stresses the GDR's numerous activities in support of the policy of the Contadora Group. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Mexican Ambassador to the GDR Regelio Martinez Aguillar on this occasion. In the document Mexico stresses its interest in the continuing active support of the GDR for the aims of the Contadora process. Oskar Fischer thanked him for this high assessment of the GDR's foreign policy and said that the Contadora process has to be continued. The GDR will in the future continue to support all efforts to guarantee security and peace in Central America. The foundation for a normalization of the situation must be the halting of the policy of threats and blackmail, interference in internal affairs, and violation of the national independence of Central American states. Good international relations in general can develop only with strict adherence to international law, Fischer said.

The GDR strongly condemns the policy of aggression against Nicaragua and is in favor of the Nicaraguan people continuing along the path of national and democratic renewal they themselves have chosen, in peace and without outside threats, Fischer said. The Nicaraguan Government's latest proposals and measures have been directed at defusing the situation in Central America. They will actively support efforts for a peaceful solution to conflicts.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNENKO DEATH REPORTED

Kadar Returns From Moscow

LD131914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] We now go to Ferihegy Airport where the party and state delegation headed by Janos Kadar, which took part in the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, arrived back from Moscow a few minutes ago. Julia Tardos reports:

The Hungarian communist party and state delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee which took part in the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the outstanding Soviet statesman and outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement, has returned home from Moscow. Members of the delegation were Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council, and Sandor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and Hungary's ambassador to the USSR. Welcoming the Hungarian delegation at Ferihegy Airport were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Central Committee secretaries and Politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, and Miklos Ovari; Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros; Deputy President of the Presidential Council Rezso Trautmann; Central Committee members Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; Gyula Horn, Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department head; and Minister of Transportation Lajos Urban. Also present at the reception of the Hungarian delegation at the airport was Ivan Aboymov, charge d'affairs ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Hungary.

Leaders Visit Soviet Embassy

LD121228 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Senior Hungarian party and state officials paid a condolence visit to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest on the occasion of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, vice-chariman of the Presidential Council, expressed sympathy on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Council of Ministers; they expressed sincere sympathy in the mourning of the Soviet people over the death of the excellent Soviet statesman and the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mass Organization Condolences

LD130036 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- On Tuesday representatives of Hungary's social and mass organizations paid condolence visits to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest on the occasion of the death of Konstantin Chernenko. Sharing the grief of the Soviet people the following personalities paid tribute:

On behalf of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front President Gyula Kallai and General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, on behalf of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee Deputy President Livia Deak and Secretary Gyula Suto, on behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions President Sandor Gaspar and Secretary Laszlo Gal, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union First Secretary Csaba Hamori and Secretary Ivan Szandtner, on behalf of the Hungarian Peace Council President Mrs Sebestyen and Deputy President Andras Bard, and on behalf of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society President Antal Apro and General Secretary Gyula Biro.

On Tuesday representatives of several factories, schools and party organizations visited the embassy to express condolences where there was a black-ribboned photograph of Konstantin Chernenko. Several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Hungary visited the Soviet Embassy to express their deep sympath.

National Assembly Condolences

LD132218 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Today, the day of the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, was a national day of mourning in our country. The visits of condolence to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest continued. This morning, tribute was paid on behalf of the National Assembly by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the National Assembly, as well as Vice Presidents Mrs Ferencne Czervenka and Janos Peter.

BUDAPEST VIEWS GENEVA TALKS, SOVIET FAIRNESS, SDI

LD140814 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Aniko Kucsis commentary]

[Text] Despite the period of mourning for Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet Union was ready to start the series of disarmament talks as planned. This indicates the continuity of Soviet foreign policy and the responsible approach the Soviet Union takes to negotiating an end to the arms race. This approach was evident in the first address by the newly elected general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Gorbachev told the extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee yesterday that the Soviet Union would work for agreement, did not seek to obtain a unilateral military advantage over the United States, favored a freeze on nuclear weapons, sought a considerable decrease in the existing level of armaments and measures to avoid the establishment of new systems. Mr Gorbachev hoped the United States would understand this viewpoint and respond to it.

Unfortunately, there are very few signs of such a favorable response, for the moment at least. Foreign Minister Gromyko and State Secretary Shultz agreed in January that three issues were interrelated: militarization of outer space, strategic and medium-range weapons. This agreement was the basis for the Geneva talks. Nevertheless, the United States continues to refuse to renounce plans to establish weapons in outer space, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. In effect, this could mean that even in the event of agreement to halt the missiles race, the new and ultimately more threatening militarization of space would go ahead. Evidently this is unacceptable.

It follows that the Geneva negotiations are likely to be hard and long-lasting. Nevertheless, it is possible to come to an agreement if, as Mr Gorbachev put it, the issues are approached on the basis of honesty and equality.

HAVASI BOOK ON ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEWED

AU121657 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Mar 85 p 6

[Andras Tabori article: "Ferenc Havasi's Speeches and Articles -- in the Workshop of Economic Policy"]

[Excerpts] Ferenc Havasi has published in a separate volume his articles and speeches on economic policy for the period from 1977 to 1984. His public statements, of course, cover a spectrum much broader than the economy.

Progressing step by step, the book presents with chronological continuity answers formulated in response to a challenge. Although the volume starts with the year 1977, we find only one interview published in December of that year. That interview sums up, on the 10th anniversary of the economic reform, the experiences gained from the changes in economic macromanagement. Looking back in time, this material is a bridge leading in fact to the present.

The destiny-changing nature of the decisions made was already clear at the very moment of publishing the priorities as it was also stated that "it must be clearly seen in the economic macromanagement and organizational activity that we are talking about long-term economic policy decisions and not short-term decisions for 1 year.... In a shorter time, the external balance can be created only through drastic measures that would cause a break in economic development and would be followed by a considerable decrease in the standard of living."

The economic changes in recent years cannot be reduced merely to decisions made by forced measures. The entire period is characterized by a double process: avoiding the dangers threatening competitiveness and at the same time strengthening the lasting elements of the change by searching for new roads and implementing new methods.

LAZAR TALK ON ECONOMIC POLICY, POPULAR DISCONTENT

LD121442 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Good evening. Budapest communists have been meeting for the past 2 days in the National Union of Hungarian Construction Workers headquarters.

This morning, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo, delivered a 1-hour speech. We are now broadcasting a few excerpts from this speech. The premier dealt primarily with the situation and tasks of the Hungarian economy. After analyzing international events of the past years, he said the following:

[Begin Lazar recording] On the question of our domestic conditions, I can also state what has been expressed in the report and the debate, namely that the main characteristic continues to be identification with the policy and the desire to act. Our people have become more politically mature during the past years and they think with a greater sense of responsibility, but together with this, and perhaps precisely because of this, they have also become more demanding and more critical. It is true that there is irritation and indifference, and the general feeling of certain strata has worsened. We could, therefore, use the expression Comrade Grosz used, namely, that the political situation is contradictory. So I ask the question: Should we be surprised or upset about this? In my opinion, we should not.

Why? First, because we ourselves urge greater public interest. It is we who take steps to broaden and strengthen socialist democracy in order to stimulate debates.

We are doing all this under conditions where we know that the country and people's living conditions have worsened and when we are being forced to take a series of unpopular measures, sometimes consciously and sometimes because we are forced to do so. We must attempt to patiently explain -- and not explain away -- what we are doing and why. Only this way, only by working in this spirit can we preserve the moral authority which gives us the right to ask people for understanding, confidence, and support when the country is going through a more difficult period.

Many people question whether we have a program, if we are progressing toward the designated goal, or if we will be forced into a locked orbit for years. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it hardly needs to be proved that in the past years we made progress toward restoring equilibrium. As far as the enforced orbit [kenyszerpalya] is concerned -- and this may come as a surprise to some -- we are in an enforced orbit. We must lead the economy to the path of intensive development. This is our enforced orbit; development is our enforced course. We have reached a stage of development -- and this is an achievement -- where we have no other choice but to reach a new quality, to stand up to the demands of our era, to regenerate. The Central Committee is preparing to submit this kind of program to the Congress, namely that improvement of the equilibrium -- which continues to be the number one task -- should be achieved not at the expense of the standard of living, not by a further restriction of investments, not at the expense of technological progress, but by speeding up development and improving the earnings-increasing and earnings-generating capacity.

We are trying to ensure that enterprises and institutions operate as independently as possible. Now there is also another side to this matter. Also part of this issue is the fact that simultaneous to this, in proportion to this, and at the same rate of social control control exercised by local communities and local collectives should increase. No one can substitute this, not even the government, because only these two things together can achieve a result; and naturally this is the responsibility of the government.

We can ask whether we will be able to deal with the task successfully. In my opinion, the answer is yes. The historic experience of the people is that the party was able not only to recognize the necessities resulting from new and changing circumstances, but also to provide an adequate response to these, to respond at the required moment, to show the path on which we could reach the solution. This is how it still is, and with your help this is how it will continue to be in the future. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MINORITIES

AU130822 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Miklos Zelei article: "Equal Rights"]

[Text] The final national event of the cultural review of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary concluded yesterday, 10 March, in the city of Oroszlany's cultural center.

The activity of 3 decades is summed up in this considerable event. The central leadership of the MSZMP decided on 18 July 1955 to create the Cultural Federation of German Workers in Hungary. That is, the current political organization began its activity as a cultural organization.

This has historical reasons. The German language did not sound good in Europe after the war. Reprisals against the German minorities in Hungary -- the resettlement -- began in Hungary, too. What characterized this great forced relocation of population? The fact that many innocent people were also relocated and many people who really committed crimes escaped. In recent years historical essays, publicity works and even films have discussed these problems, which are also connected to the German minority in Hungary. But no matter under what pretext we talk about this problem, the lesson to be drawn is always universal and refers to everyone: collective punishment is unjust.

Minorities, however, should always have collective rights. A national minority must be able to promote its mother tongue and its culture in its entirety. The range of culture is very wide and covers many things from books to school, from folklore to technical knowledge in the mother tongue. The individual is unable to carry out this activity on his own. If, as a result of his nationality and minority status, he does not possess particular, collective rights but only those of other citizens, then he is at a disadvantage.

Our Constitution provides our national minorities with collective rights. Zoltan Fabry [literary and film critic] wrote: "...The minority question is a mirror reflection. It is infallible, precise, and unbiased. One who cannot bear this mirror reflection has pronounced the verdict upon himself." The national minority policy of our country passes the test. Our Yugoslav, German, Romanian, and Slovak national minorities are creative parts of our social-political reality, and at the same time they are bearers of their mother nation's culture. Of course, this duality is a binding fact. It is natural that our national minorities are also bound to their mother nation. When they transmit culture, information, and other kinds of opinions and views within our borders, they enrich not only themselves but us, too. It is also natural for their mother nations to constantly glance over our borders and show interest towards them and be concerned about their fate. More than that, such concern is, in fact, the obligation of every nation. Our famous scientist, Rudolf Joo, wrote in the 4 June 1981 issue of NEPSZABADSAG: "...Implementation of the Leninist national minority policy postulates close intergovernmental cooperation and the aid of the mother nation -- by respecting international law -- in safeguarding the existence of national minorities."

This is a question of democracy in the same way that the creation and safeguarding of minorities' equal rights is also a requirement of democracy.

COMMENT ON INDUSTRIAL NATURAL GAS RESTRICTIONS

Reasons Cited

LD081843 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- Restriction in industrial natural gas consumption, introduced 40 days ago, is still in force for metallurgical, concrete and chemical industrial facilities. Hungary's energy balance shows a 7,000 to 8,000 million forints excess compared to last year, and there is a considerable loss due to a shortage in natural gas supply. What is the reason of the ordeal that the Hungarian industry has gone through?

Weekly WORLD ECONOMY carries an interview with Gyozo Wiegand, director of the state energetics and energetic safety authority, on the subject. It was established that temperature was four centigrade lower in general, and some days 8-10 centigrade lower than usual in the first two months of the year. Despite restrictions it required surplus energy consumption equivalent to 500,000 to 600,000 tons of crude oil. The majority of it was met by the country's oil reserves, 50 alternative heating power plants and industrial units are still operating with oil instead of gas. Restrictions in gas consumption will not, in any way, include restrictions on public consumption.

Restriction in gas consumption was reduced to certain areas, especially to the producers of raw materials, therefore losses are less than if radical restrictions had been introduced in the processing industries with a lower specific use of energy. The companies concerned hope to make up arrears in the coming months.

It is also a fact that last year industrial energy consumption increased by 3.9 percent instead of the planned 2 percent, and present domestic crude oil production is 12 percent up to last year's level. In addition, extra energy was also imported.

The production of the Paks nuclear power plant exceeds planned levels. Consumption had to be restricted on January 8, due to overconsumption in the common energy supply system of the CMEA. As 28 percent of Hungary's energy demand is covered by the CMEA energy system, free service is of fundamental importance for Hungary. That was why the Hungarian party at the last CMEA summit emphasized the importance of limits on overconsumption in the CMEA energy system.

Restrictions Lifted

LD121212 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Restriction on the natural gas consumption of Hungarian industrial units was lifted Monday. The limitation of TV broadcast time, which concerns the population, is to be lifted at the end of March.

Due to hard winter half a million tons more crude oil were used up by the country. According to estimations surplus energy consumption and short-fall due to restrictions caused 11,000 million and 12,000 million losses, more than one percent of the national income.

Natural gas consumption in Hungarian industrial units was restricted for three weeks in January and from the mid-February until now. There was no restriction in population supply and at enterprises directly supplying population. Short gas supply caused shortfall mainly at metallurgical, chemical and construction industrial units. The only restriction that concerns the entire population is the limitation of TV broadcast time, the weekly 100 hour was reduced with 23 hours in mid-January. It is to be in force until the end of March, the beginning of summertime.

KAPOLYI SPEAKS AT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

AU082242 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Mar 85 p 3

[B. K. report on conclusion of national industrial conference held in Budapest on 5-6 March: "Together for Technological Renewal -- the Debate of the National Conference of Industrial Managers"]

[Excerpt] In opening the debate, Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi first analyzed the changes that the development of industry has undergone since the middle of the seventies. He mentioned the fact that our industry was unable to adjust in time to the lasting changes on the world market, and this fact is hindering our current efforts to catch up.

Improving Marketing

Speaking about the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the minister stressed that the main branches of industry have been able to fulfill the economic policy requirements formulated in 1978.

This is well-illustrated by the fact that industry's proportion in the creation of national income increased to 46 percent in 1984 and the amount of budget payments reached 160 billion forints. The composition of industrial sales has also changed considerably. Exports increased 25 percent: In ruble-accounted exports, industry's proportion exceeds 80 percent; in dollar-accounted trade, industry's proportion exceeds 60 percent. A considerable achievement -- though not devoid of tensions -- is that all this time capitalist imports remained mainly at their 1980 levels. Imports of materials, semi-finished products, and spare parts increased much slower than production in these 4 years: There was a 0.12 percent increase in imports per 1 percent of production increase. In the last 4 years, as a result of limited investment possibilities, only 194 billion forints worth of machines and installations have been put into operation; this is less than planned and less than necessary, and it is enough only to maintain the previous technological level rather than to renew it.

The industry minister also spoke of the fact that enterprises should change their investment attitude. Reconstruction-type projects which require much building are still predominant. The minister said that the obstacles in structural reorganization can also be felt in the slow modification of the product structure. The proportion of new products in industry is low; it is, for instance, only 9-10 percent in the machine industry. There are also few products manufactured under license; only the pharmaceutical industry is an exception to this.

Speaking about the manpower situation, the speaker warned that manpower has decreased by 100,000 workers in 4 years. Part of the shortage could be overcome by the surplus activity of the enterprise business work partnerships, but this is only a temporary solution. We need a development policy that takes into account a more rational and more efficient employment policy and the employment of more highly qualified laborers. The minister mentioned here that industry "is getting older": The average age of employees has increased in the last 4 years. This leads to the conclusion, he said, that as a result of different objective and subjective processes there has been a decrease in the social prestige of industry, and it is not attractive enough to young experts. The minister said that in the interest of our future we should urgently change this dangerous tendency by increasing social achievements.

The Guarantee of Our Development

The minister spoke separately about the experiences of last year. He analyzed first of all the causes for our lagging behind in machine and instrument industry exports. Then he mentioned formulating plans enabling the industrial enterprises to fulfill their current tasks should he play an important role in laying the foundations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The minister spoke about the difficulties at the beginning of 1985, about the considerable energy problems, and about overcoming the losses in production caused by the energy restrictions, and he called upon the managers to collaborate in this. The minister mentioned that, based on a representative survey, the current enterprise plans were compared with the overall goals of the people's economy. The survey shows that the enterprises are counting on a slower increase than expected and on smaller capitalist and socialist exports than the goals of the people's economy require. It would be advisable -- stressed the minister -- to regularly analyze changes on the world market and seize smaller business opportunities. Maintaining our economic balance as well as guaranteeing industry's technical renewal clearly depend on increasing our competitiveness, on the mobility of economic activity, and on our readiness for renewal.

Evaluating 1985 modifications of the system of regulations in 1985, the minister said, on the basis of enterprise opinions, that the modification has begun a basically positive trend and genuinely increased the independence and freedom of movement of units engaged in economic activity.

However, he identified the contradictions of export incentives and the distorting effects of the price system as points of tension. He spoke about the need for continuous organizational development and about the fact that the enterprises themselves should take the initiative in this in the future. The minister warned against steps of merely formal decentralization. He mentioned that, in harmony with the further development of economic macromanagement, government activity will change, and at the same time the range of tasks of the ministry will also change and modernize. In addition to harmonizing the development of industry -- on a national level -- and in addition to synchronizing industrial policy, there will be an increase in the branch ministries' role in helping plan the people's economy.

Several Versions

The minister then turned to the most emphasized part of his address, namely, that multiple alternatives for industrial development have been prepared and the enterprises have debated and supplemented it with their opinions. This conception is first of all novel because it tangibly signals vertical connections between industrial branches, the intertwining of various production systems, mutual interdependence between basic material producers and processing branches, and the long-term advantages inherent in a development more harmonized than at present. From among the varieties of the new industrial policy conception -- said the minister -- the enterprises would prefer to implement the development alternatives that promise faster increases than average and that require greater capital investment. Only thus will the enterprises feel that acceleration of technological progess and the partial overcoming of technical-technological lag are guaranteed. According to Laszlo Kapolyi, it would be desirable for the enterprises to be able to implement the most favorable development alternative. In order to achieve this, however, we must change the current way of thinking, striving first of all to find new economic methods to increase faster than hitherto industry's performance and income-producing capacity and to strengthen its market competitiveness. We can attain the technical renewal of industry only if we succeed in all this. The minister called upon his leading partners to help attain this farsighted enterprise manager behavior.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- Budapest, March 9 (MTI) -- Miklos Andriko, Hungarian state secretary of internal trade, and Werner Jurich, GDR state secretary of trade and supply, have signed the Hungarian-GDR home-trade agreement for the exchange of goods in 1985. Under the contract the two countries are to deliver internal trade goods worth 4,000 million forints. It includes the import of ready-made clothes, knitwears, bathing-suits, textiles, shoes, illuminating units, household and heating equipment, and the export of Hungarian knitwears, shoes, household facilities, cosmetics and drinks. In the exchange program of department stores, more than 30 national weeks and fairs are to be held in both countries. A Hungarian-GDR technical-scientific cooperation agreement in home-trade was also signed. Miklos Andriko arrived home Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 9 Mar 85 LD]

REFRIGERATORS TO PRC -- Budapest, March 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian foreign trade company Transelektro has signed an agreement with its Chinese partner to export 15,000 'Lehel' refrigerators to China this year. Last year 10,000 refrigerators were exported, and there were no complaints. Chinese consumers prefer refrigerators of 160 litres and 200 litres. Transelektro is conducting talks on further possibilities of export to China. It is expected that in the second half of the year further export contracts will be concluded on the delivery of another 5,000 refrigerators, and the Chinese partner has announced its demand for more equipment. More than 380,000 refrigerators are produced in Hungary a year, and 280,000 exported to all over the world. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 9 Mar 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH WESTERN, EASTERN LEADERS

Kohl Meeting

LD131551 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 -- Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today at the residence of the Polish delegation here with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

They exchanged views on the state of bilateral relations between their two countries and expressed an intention to improve them.

They also discussed some international issues.

Honecker, Stoph

LD131905 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have held a friendly meeting with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. It was stressed that the joint decisions reached during the meeting in the GDR in November last year are being implemented successfully. Poland and the GDR will continue to follow the path of developing and forging closer cooperation for mutual benefit, and to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community. The increasing importance of the active contribution made by both states and by the Soviet Union to the struggle to ensure peace and disarmament was stressed.

Italy's Pertini

LD132302 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 -- Poland's president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, met here today with President of the Italian Republic Sandro Pertini.

During the meeting which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides positively assessed the present state of Polish-Italian relations and prospects for their further development.

The sides also raised some of the issues of the international situation, pointing to the need for actions in favour of return to the policy of detente, dialogue and equitable cooperation between countries.

Henryk Jablonski invited Sandro Pertini to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with [word indistinct].

Jozef Czyrek, on the Polish side and Giulio Andreotti, on the Italian side attended the meeting.

UN Secretary General

LD131604 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The two appraised the current international situation and expressed their conviction that the U.N. played a significant role in strengthening the international security and cooperation among states.

In this context, the sides discussed, among other things, preparations for celebrations of the U.N. 40th anniversary and plans for giving them an appropriately high rank which should serve to improve international climate and policy of detente and dialogue.

The U.N. secretary general stressed that he noticed with satisfaction the processes of normalization in Poland and an increase of Poland's activities on the international arena.

During the meeting Poland's participation in the U.N. peace operations was positively assessed.

Premier Jaruzelski invited Javier Perez de Cuellar to pay a visit in Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Finnish President

LD131601 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 -- Poland's Prime Minister Wojceich Jaruzelski met here today with President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto for a talk on bilateral relations, particularly on further development of economic cooperation. The two leaders also discussed current international issues, including preparations for celebrations of the 10th anniversary of signing the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki.

W. Jaruzelski invited President Koivisto to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talk passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 13 MARCH

LD132221 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] This evening the Polish party and state delegation, including General Wojciech Jaruzelski, returned home to Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES MESSAGES ON CHERNENKO DEATH

Condolence Message

AU140950 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Message of condolence from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to USSR state and party leaders on the death of Konstantin Chernenko]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the Communists and people of Poland, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all communists, and the fraternal Soviet people our profound grief and sympathy on the passing of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko devoted the whole of his life to the cause of communist construction in the Soviet Union, to the consolidating of its Leninist party, the CPSU, to the comprehensive development of the Soviet Union, and to the strengthening of its security.

He was a known and respected aktivist in the international communist and workers movement and an energetic spokesman for consolidating the strength, cohesion, and security of the countries of the socialist community, and for perpetuating the community's position and prestige in the world.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko fought untiringly for peace and international security. His disarmament initiatives met with recognition and respect all over the world. He made a universally known contribution to the struggle to protect mankind from the danger of nuclear annihilation.

In his party and state activity, Konstantin Chernenko attached great improtance to strengthening fraternal friendship and developing comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and the USSR; between the PZPR and CPSU, our Marxist-Leninist parties; and between our states and peoples.

Together with the CPSU and the Soviet peoples, we join in the profound grief at the death of an ardent Communist and eminent party and state aktivist of the Soviet Union, which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was and always will be in our memories.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski

Gorbachev Congratulations

AU141000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Message of congratulations from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Moscow. ,

Greatly esteemed Comrade Gorbachev:

In connection with your appointment to the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary, we send you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee; State Council and Council of Ministers; and Polish communists, workers class, and society sincere congratulations and best wishes for fruitful work and eminent achievements in building communism in the USSR and in the creative continuation of the Leninist line in a foreign policy which serves the defense and consolidation of world peace.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the peoples of the Soviet Union are strengthening their socialist state's economic and defense potential from one year to the next, raising the standard of living, and developing science and culture, making at the same time an enormous contribution to the security and development of the entire community of socialist countries in order to raise the importance and prestige of the international communist and workers movement in the world.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy, geared to preserving peace, preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and using the huge resources allocated for this purpose in order to improve society's standard of living and eliminate the misfortunes besetting the inhabitants of our planet, is the hope of all nations, and permits a confident view of the future. This is especially true right now at a time when the aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism is growing.

The fraternal alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU and the friendship and joint activity between our states and peoples fully suit the interests of Poland and the USSR, as well as those of the entire community of socialist countries. Life has already shown more than once that our relations with the Soviet Union, based on the Leninist principle of socialist internationalism and on a unity of ideas and goals, have great significance for resolving the most important problems of our state and people. This is also the way it is at present.

The election of you -- spokesman for cooperation between our parties and states and friend of our nation -- to the high post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary permits us to express our full conviction that the fraternal and allied bonds between our parties and states and the friendship between our peoples will continue to develop favorably.

For our part, the PZPR and PPR Government will do everything possible to increase Poland's contribution to our joint cause -- consolidating the unity and security of the community of socialist countries and defending peace and progress in the world.

Accept, dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, our sincerest wishes for new successes in your highly responsible work and in creativity solving the important problems of communist construction for the sake of the further consolidation of your Leninist party, which leads this historic process. Also accept our wishes for good health and success in your personal life.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

GENSCHER SAID PURSUING 'REALISTIC COURSE'

DW132146 Warsaw International Service in German 1600 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The intention expressed by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher in his visit to Poland to develop bilateral relations in a positive direction, is shared by the Polish side. This view is also reflected in the communique published by PAP today. It is stressed that during the talks in Warsaw, an exchange of view was held on the most important problems of the normalization process of mutual relations as well as on the most important issues of the current international situation. The communique goes on to say that the Polish side has noted with satisfaction Minister Genscher's statement on the importance of the FRG Government attaches to the successful development of mutual relations with the Polish People's Republic and the resolutions of the Basic Treaty of 7 December 1970. It also appreciates Minister Genscher's earlier constructive remarks.

The same holds true for the stance expressed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the effect that the inviolability of the borders and the respect for the territorial integrity of all European states in their present borders are the main prerequisite for peace.

However, the Polish side notes that these statements are at variance with the attitude of several FRG politicians who refer to legitimate German positions -- as they say -- which are based on one-sided documents and tendentious interpretations.

These can have no effects in terms of international law and cannot be a basis of the shaping of relations with Poland and the other socialist states. In other, simpler words, Poland and its citizens demand that the FRG act fully in accordance with and consistently observe the treaty signed by Poland and the FRG.

It is impossible to talk about the lasting recognition of the Polish borders along the Odra and Nysa on the one hand, and officially advance the absurd thesis of the alleged continuation of the Third Reich in the 1937 borders on the other. Such fictitious statements and the fact that they are publicly articulated create resolute opposition not only in Poland but also to a growing extent among the FRG people, including many influential politicians from all political parties active in the FRG. It also creates negative feelings throughout Europe, including the FRG's closest allies.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's realistic course regarding the lasting normalization of relations with Poland in accordance with the letter and spirit of the 1970 treaty is recognized and respected not only in Poland. Generally, the view is shared that today there are no border problems in Europe; there is only the problem of peace. In this connection, Hans-Dietrich Genscher's brief working visit undoubtedly was a step in the right direction and is of importance not only for the development of bilateral relations between Poland and the FRG -- as Minister Genscher said in his brief statement for Radio Polonia -- but also for the general climate of East-West relations. History has shown that every improvement and progress in the constructive dialogue between Bonn and Warsaw is of enormous importance for the development of the political situation in Europe, and thus the large public interest in Hans-Dietrich Genscher's talks in Warsaw with General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

It is understandable that the talks of several hours were focused on political problems. Regarding economic matters which the two sides consider to be of substantial importance, there will be an opportunity shortly to continue the dialogue at the forthcoming meeting of the joint economic commission headed by FRG Economics Minister Bangemann and Polish Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Janusz Obodowski. The meeting will be held in Warsaw in early April. It is no secret that the Polish side expects a return to normal economic relations, without any restrictions, in particular regarding the financial and credit policy.

The recent talks between Poland and the FRG constitute genuine progress in surmounting many unnecessary barriers in East-West relations that are harmful to both sides. In this sense, they also are important on an all-European and international level.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF SOVIET LEADER CHERNENKO

Ceausescu Returns From Moscow

AU132025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/3/1985 -- In the evening of March 13, the party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, who attended the funderal of K.U. Chernenko, came back home from Moscow. The RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Upon arrival, Elena Ceausescu and other RCP and Romanian state leaders were present at the Otopeni Airport.

Wreaths Laid at Embassy

AU121912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/3/1985 -- On behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a floral wreath was laid at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest on Tuesday, March 12, on the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Floral wreaths were also laid on the behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Democracy Unity and Front National Council. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the Bucharest city committee of the RCP and the city people's council, the executive board of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, as well as of worker collectivities in Bucharest enterprises.

Floral wreaths were laid and condolences presented by diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Bucharest and by other members of the diplomatic corps.

Representatives of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP and of the county people's council laid floral wreaths and signed the book of condolence at the General Consulate of the USSR in Constanta.

More Condlolences Offered

AU131506 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/3/1985 -- Condolences were further offered on March 13 at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union in connection with K.U. Chernenko's passing away. Condolences were offered in behalf of the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the National Women's Council, the steering council of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association. At the same time, condolences were offered by representatives of collectives of working people from Bucharest economic units.

They observed a minutes silence before the black-framed portrait of the deceased and signed the rememberance book inaugurated at the embassy.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps laid wreaths and offered condolences.

STATISTICS SHOW 'FULL EQUAL RIGHTS' OF CITIZENS

AU121723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/3/1985 -- It is the RCP's incontestable right to have ensured the liquidation of any forms of national discriminations and full equal rights for all the citizens. This equality is underlined by a powerful economic growth and a rational, harmonious distribution of the production forces in the territory. Decisive steps have been made in the last two decades along this line as a high accumulation rate has been earmarked for development -- 30 and more than 30 per cent of the national income -- and vast investment have been made in all Romanian zones, including the counties where working people of the nationalities live and work.

The investment volume in the socialist sector, by counties, in the 1976-1980 period rose high above the average rate of the country, (4.8 times), precisely in the less developed counties: Alva (6.7 times), Bistrita-Nasaud (14 times), Buzau (7.8 times), Covasna (12 times), Salaj (14 times) Vaslui (7.7 times). The industrial production of the country over rose 5.8 times on an average, while in Bistrita Nasaud it rose 10 times, in Covasan -- 8.3 times, Satu Mare -- 6.5 times, and Salaj -- 16 times. In some counties (Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Covasna, Harghita, Lalomita, Salaj) the working staff doubled or even trebbled.

The representative and direct democracy provides for the active participation of the nationalities in the countrys political life. Out of the 369 deputies of the Grand National Assembly in the current legislature, 332, i.e. 90 per cent, are Romanians, 37 per cent [as received] are from the nationalities: 29 Hungarians (about 7.8 per cent) 6 Germans (1.6 per cent) and other nationalities (about 0.5 per cent) -- keeping with the national structure of the population. In county, municipal, town and communal peoples councils, from the 62,170 depties elected on November 21. 1982, 4,642 are of Hungarian nationality, 868 of German nationality, and 386 of other nationalities, reflecting the populations national structure in each territorial administrative unit.

The Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German nationalities are in the membership of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The Nationalities are represented in all the bodies of the Romanian democracy. Thus, out of total number 1,591 members of the National Council of Working People 124 (7.8 per cent) are Hungarians, 30 (1.9 per cent) are Germans and 7 (0.4 per cent) are of other nationalities.

The access to education and the flourishing of the spiritual life of the Romanian citizens of other nationality are prestigious accomplishments of the Romanian socialist society. There are over 29,200 schools the country over; in more than 3,200 tuition is in the languages of the nationalities. 5.6 million children and young people are encompassed in the education of all grades, and of (?them) 300,000 learn in Hungarian, more than 50,000 in German, about 4,600 in Serbo-Croatian, Slovakian, Czech and Ukrainian. From the more than 241,500 didactic staff in all-grade learning institutions, 17,780 or so teach in Hungarian, German and other languages. More than 190 textbook titles are in Hungarian, more than 120 in German, 211 in other languages. Between 750,000 and 1.5 million textbook copies are put out each year in the languages of the nationalities.

In Romania 14 theatres perform in the languages of the nationalities, of which 6 (5 dramatic ones and an opera house) in Hungarian, 2 in German and one in Yiddish. 400 book titles, 52 reviews and newspapers with a total annual circulation of more than 100 issues are printed annually. More than 11,500 amateur artistic ensembles of the nationalities with over 225,500 amateurs artists, take part in the national festival Song to Romania.

LUMEA VIEWS DISARMAMENT TALKS, SDI CONTROVERSY

AU121710 [Editorial Report] Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 10 of 7 March carries on pages 4 through 7 a 4,700-word article by Vasile Crisu e Ilie Olteanu titled: "Disarmament -- Great Expectations, Great Responsibilities" which the authors present Romania's position in this respect stressing that "fo a long time Romania's has consistently drawn attention to the extremely grave situation that is being created by the rapid competition of armaments and especially by the constant expansion and sophistication of nuclear arsenals."

Stressing Romania's and Ceausescu's repeated appeals "For taking real measures for disarmament, for dynamizing negotiations on this subject and especially for proceeding, before it is too late, from words to deeds" and emphasizing that throughout the years Romania forwarded a number of "pertinent measures in conformity with the interests of the given moment and of the future of all peoples," the authors cite the three forums -- Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm -- dealing with disarmament problems, and point out that "linked to these three forums, one can state that the rays of hope that emerged on the eve of 1985, namely that it is possible to halt the dangerous trend of events, are also noted in the atmosphere of negotiations, and thus the opinion gains ground that discussions on this subject have all the necessary preconditions available to surmount immobility."

The authors further note that "apart from the forums for multilateral negotiations on disarmament matters, the new Soviet-American negotiations will begin on 12 March in Geneva and will deal with strategic weapons, intermediate-range missiles, and space weapons. The agreement between the USSR and the United States to resume the direct dialogue on this subject, after a period of extreme tension in their relations, has been viewed everywhere as a positive and particularly important step with favorable repercussions on the overall international situation." After citing statements made by President Nicolae Ceausescu on disarmament, they stress that "peace is in the supreme interest of all peoples and states and their leaders bear a great responsibility toward the present and future of mankind."

In connection with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) or "star wars," the authors state that "for the first time, space armament represents the third component of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva (to begin 12 March 1985)." They cite a study made by the American Council for Economic Priorities as stressing that the SDI is of "doubtful value and extremely expensive." The authors then stress that "disputed in the United States, the SDI project is also viewed with serious reservations by the European allies because, although presented by the U.S. authorities as being only a 'research project' of a 'defensive nature,' it is unanimously perceived in its true scope: expanding the arms race into outer space and aggravating to the maximum the already extreme danger of a war that would destroy life and our planet, the earth."

The authors countinue by citing the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG as stressing: "The deployment of weapons in space will, undoubtedly, be the main controversial point at the upcoming American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva. If the two sides reach no agreement in this respect, the negotiations may be questionable in their entirety." They also cite REUTER as stating that "some U.S. analysts in the strategic field state that the negotiations for certain agreements take too long, they are rapidly overtaken by technologies, and often a situation is reached in which newly developed weapons are used as a bargaining asset. It is obvious that the weapons industry on the basis of technological development has truly flourished during the period of military strengthening promoted by the Reagan administration." REUTER is also cited as stressing that "although the space-based defense system -- the star wars -- promoted by President Reagan, which costs billions of dollars, is, theoretically speaking, on the negotiating table in Geneva, the rush for highly profitable contracts to develop it has begun," and that "the military and manufacturers act directly to thwart efforts in the field of arms control."

PLANINC VISIT TO MALAYSIA, INDONESIA CONTINUES

Meets Malaysian Prime Minister

LD112352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation on an official and friendly visit to Malaysia, had talks today with Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia.

Their 2 and 1/2 hour talks on bilateral relations and the current international situation took place in a very friendly atmosphere characterized by openness, mutual understanding, and closeness of views on a majority of the issues. Dr Mahathir expressed satisfaction at the fact that the FEC president is visiting Malaysia and expressed hope that that the visit will contribute to even better understanding and further consolidation of cooperation. He stressed that Malaysia has always viewed the SFRY as the leader of the Nonaligned Movement and that it highly values its activity within the framework of the movement. The two sides reaffirmed their devotion to the authentic principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the validity of noninterference in the internal affairs of others and of respect for their sovereignty and integrity. During this morning's talks attention was focused on bilateral cooperation and the most topical problems of international relations.

The two sides noted that bilateral cooperation is proceeding favorably and that Malaysia and the SFRY have made great progress in promoting cooperation, especially in the field of economic relations, despite the fact that there is no tradition of partnership between them. Both sides expressed readiness to promote cooperation not only through commodity trade, but through longer-lasting forms of cooperation. Milka Planinc expressed interest in buying Malaysian raw materials and industrial goods, while Prime Minister Mahahthir bin Mohamad expressed hope for the biggest possible participation by Yugoslav enterprises' in Malaysia's development projects. Prime Minister Mahahthir bin Mohamad said entrusting Yugoslav firms with four capital projects is a good beginning and urged our businessmen to be more active in giving publicity to Yugoslav industrial products, thus enabling Malaysian buyers to become familiar with our economy's great potential, especially in the fields of shipbuilding, machine-building, and electrical engineering. The two sides pointed out that the orientation toward tie-in sales is a good mechanism for promoting mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Malaysia also showed great interest in using Yugoslav ports as distribution centers for exporting palm oil and rubber. This issue will be discussed more extensively over the next few days during meetings between Dr Rikad Stajner, FEC member, and Tengku Razaleigh, Malaysian minister of trade and industry, especially since both sides are aware of the existence of the great potential for mutual cooperation and a readiness to develop it to the benefit of both sides.

During today's talks considerable time was also devoted to international economic relations and the North-South dialogue. It was noted with regret that despite all the efforts made by the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement, the industrially developed countries have shown no readiness for constructive dialogue. Consequently, the two sides noted the need to strive for greater mutual cooperation between the developing countries or, in other words, South-South cooperation. The two sides agreed that greater attention must be paid to the pressing problem of accumulated debts and that there should be no further delay in finding a principled solution. Exchanging views on international political problems that burden the world today, both sides welcomed the beginning of the dialogue between the great powers and expressed hope that it will continue. The two sides stressed their well-known views on the need for disarmament and for using the resources spent in the arms race as investments in more rapidly developing the South.

The two prime ministers also exchanged views on a number of topical international problems and in particular the Cambodian and Palestinian problems and the Iran-Iraq conflict. In connection with regional developments Prime Minister Mohathir bin Mohamad pointed with anxiety at the perpetuation of the Cambodian problem and the fact that the SRV is trying to resolve this question by force. He reported on the latest events along the Cambodian-Thai border, emphasizing that the threat to Thailand is also a threat to Malaysia. Milka Planinc stressed that, like Malaysia, the SFRY believes that lasting peace can only be achieved in Cambodia on the basis of the UN resolutions that call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and by making possible the Khmer's people's self-determination. The two sides also expressed similar views on the settling of the Near East problem. Stressing that a lasting solution must contain the Palestinian question and involve the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Malaysian prime minister pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, has displayed flexibility and courage and that this should be exploited in the search for a solution. The two sides emphasized that, despite the failure of all attempts made so far to end the Iraq-Iran conflict, they will continue their efforts aimed at ending hostilities between these two friendly countries.

During today's talks, which were attended on the Yugoslav side by Dr Rikard Stajner, FEC member, Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs under secretary, and Naste Celovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Malaysia, Milka Planinc briefed her hosts on Yugoslav activities connected with preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi. She particularly pointed out that nonaligned countries should play a more active role in solving problems that threaten peace and prevent a greater degree of cooperation, in general. At the end Milka Planinc, FEC president, invited the Malaysian prime minister to visit the SFRY. Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Tomorrow Milka Planinc will visit Malacca at the head of the Yugoslav delegation and attend a celebration marking the beginning of Energoprojekt's work on a 50-km section of Malaysian highway. On Wednesday the Yugoslav delegation will leave for Indonesia.

Visits Heavy Industry Firm

LD112330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, on an official and friendly visit to Malaysia, this afternoon toured Malaysia's Heavy Industry Corporation (Hikom). Hikom was specially formed to prepare projects of long-term development in Malaysia based on state capital and private and foreign investments.

Planinc showed interest in the possibilities for the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the realization of Hikom's projects. The Yugoslav enterprises, Energoprojekt and Energoinvest, have already been entrusted with two large-scale projects -- the construction of a 50-kilometer section of the highway across Malaysia and a long-distance electric power line network. The signing of contracts for two other large projects in Malaysia was in sight.

Mutual resolve to further the cooperation between Yugoslav enterprises and Hikom in the realization of future development projects in Malaysia was pointed out.

Attends Formal Dinner

LD120010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister of Malayasia, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of the Yugoslav delegation headed by Milka Planinc, FEC president.

Greeting the Yugoslav visitors during the toast he proposed on the occasion, Prime Minister Mahathir expressed satisfaction with the visit and expressed the conviction that it will contribute to the further exchange of views begun during his visit to Belgrade in May 1983.

At the end, speaking about the current economic situation in the world and the growing debts, the Malaysian prime minister pointed out that despite the difficult position of the developing countries, the developed ones continue to pursue an economic and trade policy that is seriously disrupting world economic relations. He said diverse trade barriers are not only hindering trade, but have been eracted intentionally with the aim of protecting the inefficient industries of the developed countries from healthy competition with developing countries' products. This runs counter to their proclamations on free trade, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Malaysian prime minister, said at the end of his toast.

After expressing her gratitude for the very cordial welcome and expressions of friendship, Milka Planinc, FEC president, stressed in her toast that Yugoslavia and Malaysia have achieved a high degree of mutual understanding and cooperation, which is a sound basis for the continuing development of ties in the tuture.

Speaking about successful relations in commodity trade, scientific-technological, cultural-educational, and other forms of cooperation, Milka Planinc also dwelt on the work of the mixed Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation between the SFRY and Malaysia. She then went on in her toast to speak about the present state of international relations, stressing in particular the radical changes that have taken place in the world in recent decades owing to the emergence of a large number of newly-liberated and independent countries. Expressing concern at the present level of international tension, the FEC president stated that international problems and conflicts are more and more numerous today and that the arms race is growing more and more fierce. In this connection, she said the position of the developing countries continues to deteriorate and in some of them there is mass famine, which, from the ethical point of view, is impermissible for the international community. Hotbeds of crisis in all parts of the world -- the Near East, the Gulf, south west and southeast Asia, southern Africa, and Central America -- are a constant threat to world peace and security, Milka Paninc said, and she added: "We believe that developments in recent years have shown everyone that major international problems can be solved only through negotiations -- not through confrontations -- and only through joint action and by taking into account the interests and rights of every people."

Milka Planinc, FEC president, then went on: "We have welcomed the resumption of the process of negotiations on the control of arms and disarmament between the great powers, as the only rational and acceptable alternative to the exacerbation and worsening of international relations. We hope that the great powers will also draw some conclusions from the recent past and that their talks will yield the kind of results that will make universal detente possible.

"The SFRY and Malaysia, countries that are tested fighters for peace in the world and for international relations based on equality, can make a significant contribution to this goal. We have chosen the policy of nonalignment.

"In present-day conditions this means striving for intensified activity by nonaligned countries, greater mutual cooperation, growing solidarity, and the settling of all problems in a way that both confirms and further affirms the principles whereby we cooperate with one another and for the goals toward which we are working. In the present exacerbated international situation the role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement as a global nonbloc factor are becoming more and more significant because, in their essence, their efforts express the needs and aspirations of all mankind. The Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi came in good time to fully affirm the policy of nonalignment and its original principles, aims, and criteria. The present activity of the nonaligned countries confirms the importance of this policy and of its growing role in the settling of topical problems of our time. The SFRY is convinced that in the course of both its current activities and its preparations for further important meetings the movement will prove its vitality, strengthen its unity of action, and contribute to the settling of the complex international problems that face us."

"We are following with attention the efforts being made by your government, and by you personally, and by friendly Malaysia to consolidate peace and stability in Southeast Asia and further afield in the world," Milka Planinc said. We share your anxiety at the continuation of the Cambodian crisis, caused by foreign military intervention, and support the efforts made by your country and the member-countries of ASEAN to find a political solution on the basis of UN resolutions and nonaligned principles. Like Malaysia, the SFRY has supported the creation of the coalition government of democratic Cambodian with Prince Sihanouk at its head. We sympathize with and understand your desire to eliminate foreign presence, military rivalry, and intervention in the region of Southeast Asia, as well as your efforts to transform the region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

"I know that you share our concern at the present grave economic siutation in the world and the serious halt in the efforts to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries, as well as the resistance to the creation of new and more equitable international economic relations. Because of this the developing countries are bearing the heaviest burden in the world today, being weighted down by enormous debts and high rates of interest, protectionist barriers, and the lowest prices of raw materials in the last 50 years. We are witnessing famine and hopelessness on an unprecedented scale on the African Continent and not only there. One can draw only one conclusion from all this and that is that the failure to resolve the problems of development represents a threat to economic, social, and political security on the widest scale.

"We consider that it is necessary for the entire international community to exert maximum efforts to set in motion the process that would lead to global talks and the establishment of a new international economic order. The broad and comprehensive democratization of international relations in the political, economic, and other fields is the only way to the peaceful and secure development of mankind."

At the end Milka Planinc said Yugoslavia is resolutely striving together with all nonaligned and developing countries to revive the dialogue with the developed countries with the aim of establishing the new international economic order.

Meets Malaysian Businessmen

LD131648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, who is paying an official visit to Malaysia, pointed out during the dinner, organized in her honor by the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, that the two friendly nad nonaligned countries, the SFRY and Malaysia, have to continue their struggle for greater cooperation, economic progress, and the quickest possible inclusion in major world processes involving the new technological revolution.

Milka Planinc pointed out that even much more developed countries have come to the conclusion that they cannot keep abreast of progress on their own and that Malaysia and the SFRY have to make much faster progress if they are to attain the new world level.

While expressing satisfaction with this evening's meeting with Malaysian businessmen, the FEC president said that the two countries knew each other politically, but that lasting relations, and she assessed our relations as strategically lasting, must have a material basis that results from economic cooperation. Milka Planinc noted that following the visit by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed to Yugoslavia, these relations have improved, and expressed hope that after her stay in Malaysia they will improve even further. She pointed out that she is absolutely certain that, through involvement on the world political scene, the two nonaligned countries, which are struggling for peace, the right of every noation to freedom and its own system, coexistence of all peoples, and peaceful cooperation, should build the future by means of expanding economic cooperation.

The FEC president said that so far both sides have repeatedly noted the existence of wide possibilities for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation.

In reply to the statement by the president of the Malaysian Chamber, who briefly explained the organization of this institution and the way it operates, Milka Planinc gave him the most essential information about the Yugoslav economy and the organization of our enterprises, which, she pointed out, have complete freedom to enter joint ventures -- at their own risk of course. She said that our enterprises traditionally do business with developed markets in Europe and that our first enterprises have only now arrived in this part of Southeast Asia, where they were given several contracts.

This morning the Yugoslav premier inaugurated the beginning of works on one such project, which Energoprojekt had undertaken. Energoprojekt is to construct a 53-km portion of a highway in the south of Malaysia. Milka Planinc wished success to our pioneers in this part of the world, whose bids were successful against fierce competition, and expressed her wish that the April exhibition, to be organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia, should be an opportunity for becoming further acquainted with our economic potential.

Finally, Milka Planinc said that she will be leaving Malaysia tomorrow with deep impressions of friendship between our countries and with a strong desire for further development of relations between Malaysia and Yugoslavia. The FEC president told her hosts at the dinner that it was up to politicians such as herself and Premier Mahathir bin Mohamed to create the general framework, climate, and atmosphere, and up to the businessmen of the two countries to make use of this.

Signs Chernenko Condolence Book

LD131253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0714 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, who is on an official visit to Malaysia, visited the USSR Embassy in Kuala Lumpur this morning and signed the book of condolences opened in connection with the death of the Soviet party and state leader, Konstantin Chernenko. Milka Planinc was accompanied by FEC member Dr Rikard Stajner and Naste Calovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Malaysia.

Departs Malaysia

LD141016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today Milka Planinc, FEC president, ended her 4-day friendly and official visit to Malaysia and together with her aides left for Indonesia. Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, Malaysian prime minister, wished her a happy journey in front of the Hilton Hotel.

The Yugoslav delegation, which is also comprised of Dr Rikard Stajner, FEC member, and Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs under secretary, was seen off at the airport by Ahmad Rithauddeen, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, and other Malaysian personages. Also present was Naste Calovski, the Yugoslav ambassador to Malaysia.

Assessing the results of her visit to Malaysia, the FEC president stated before leaving Kuala Lumpur that the visit had been an expression of friendship between the two countries and also a sign of the continuity of fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malaysia.

Milka Planinc and Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed had very extensive talks, which, in the view of the FEC president, were characterized by openness and full understanding on all issues connected with the world situation, as well as on bilateral relations and the need to further promote mutual cooperation. Milka Planinc stressed that, in view of good political relations between the two countries, it was normal for them to strive to establish the broadest possible economic and other forms of cooperation. She noted that economic cooperation was not yet as high as the two sides' potential and interests indicated, primarily because so far they had on the whole been oriented toward their immediate neighborhood.

Stating that economic relations had dominated the talks at various levels during the preceding few days, Comrade Planinc said that the two sides had jointly noted that it was very important for the two governments to create conditions for better cooperation between the two economies, because it was objectively and genuinely in the interests of the two countries to develop this cooperation on new, long-term foundations.

"I hope that the exhibition and the seminar on Yugoslav economy, to be organized here in April by the economic chamber of Yugoslavia to show our potential, will provide an opportunity to learn more about the real possibilities for cooperation, joint transactions, and investments," Milka Planinc said.

Replying to correspondents' questions on South-South cooperation, Comrade Planinc stated that the problem of further developing human civilization could not be resolved without greater recognizing the general interdependence and the need to establish new international economic relations in the world, thus providing developing countries with more scope for cooperation. She said that apart from the struggle for equality, world peace, and disarmament, this is the direction toward which one of the basic activities of the Nonaligned Movement is aimed.

In this connection, Milka Planinc stressed that Malaysia and the SFRY are persistent fighters for adherence to the authentic principles of nonalignment. It is normal, she added, that there should be different ideas within so big a movement, but it is a strategically significant factor that the majority in the movement are faithful to the original principles.

Budimir Loncar had talks today with Foreign Minister Rithauddeen on the two countries' joint activities before the forthcoming ministerial meetings of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi and Lusaka.

Milka Planinc was also asked for her view of the Cambodian situation, which, owing to its proximity, was the center of interest in Malaysia. She noted with regret that during her stay in Malaysia she had been informed that the situation in Cambodia was growing worse and then went on to reiterate Yugoslavia's principled views on the right of every people to make decisions on its internal system without any intervention from outside. The FEC president said that she had arrived in Southeast Asia to hear the views held by statesmen there on whether there were any existing ideas or possibilities for starting new initiatives aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem. However, she added, there is no evidence of any more significant changes concerning Cambodia that would lead to the speedy settling of the problem, though neither Yugoslavia nor Malaysia have given up the search for political solution of the problem.

Arrives in Indonesia

LD131602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 3-day official and friendly visit to Indonesia at the invitation of President of the Republic Suharto.

Interviewed by ANTARA

LD130945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Milka Planinc Interview by ANTARA News Agency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- "It is with great satisfaction and great expectation that we are visiting your beautiful country. We are motivated by sincere endeavors toward and interest in contributing to the further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation, beginning with the first appearance of both countries on the international scene. Concerning these relations, I can say with satisfaction that they are distinguished by respect and mutual trust. It could not be any other way, as they are founded on the well-known principles of peace-loving coexistence that have existed and been affirmed ever since the Afro-Asian countries' conference in Bandung and at gatherings and in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement," Milka Planinc, FEC president, said in an interview to ANTARA, the Indonesian news agency.

There are no unresolved problems between the SFRY and Indonesia. During the course of these decades, our relations have developed very well and are very good. The fact that we have not had more concrete results, particularly in the economic sphere, was caused by many objective factors, but also certainly by our inadequate activity and endeavors. By this I mean both sides, Milka Planinc stressed, expressing the willingness to talk about ways and possibilities for further promoting cooperation.

With our host, Umar Wirahadikusumak, vice president of the republic, I am expecting open and useful talks on all important issues in our relations. I am especially pleased that I shall have the opportunity to talk to President Suharto, too. His visit to our country in 1975 provided an important catalyst for cooperation.

In its international activity and cooperation, the SFRY proceeded from the principles of the policy of nonalignment with everyone, M. Planinc stressed. Of course, this was particularly important regarding Indonesia, with whom we had been in the movement as founding countries. The geographic distance and the differences in the sociopolitical systems that exist were not and need not be an obstacle to cooperation. On the contrary, our orientation was clear and consistent.

I think I can say with justification, without fear of being challenged, that there is mutual interest here and that it is our common wish to make our relations even more substantive. I have in mind our overall relations, but in particular our economic ones, where the lagging behind is more evident, as our cooperation has almost been reduced exclusively to commodity exchange. And this, as you know, is no longer enough today. We must gear ourselves toward diversification, the introduction of new forms of unity in economic, financial, and commercial organizations and toward directing them into searching for common interests on the basis of long-term cooperation. In this respect, Yugoslav enterprises are perhaps still not active enough, but try for our part, we have to stimulate them more, and you in Indonesia must accept them without prejudgment and assess them on the basis of their results and ability to join in programs of economic development and to successfully respond to your demands.

Through our mutual cooperation and strengthening of economic links, we will also contribute to the realization of those goals for which we call in the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77; that is, we shall open up the prospect of developing faster and overcoming the current state of affairs in international economic and financial relations from which we are both suffering equally.

Talking about the role of the Nonaligned Movement, Milka Planinc said it is necessary for the movement to retain its vitality and initiative in the present very complex international situation. The unprecedented surge in the arms race, primarily in nuclear weapons, which is an expression of bloc rivalry, is a dangerous encumbrance for international relations in general. The existing world situation is prompting the nonaligned countries to give priority to actions that will contribute to the reduction of the threat to world peace, to independence, and to freedom, particularly in view of the existing trends whereby these are all being made increasingly dependent on relations between the blocs and the "rest of the world." By this, I mean the fact that the independent and unhindered development of many countries and nations is directly threatened by the use of force, interference in internal affairs, and the deepening of the international economic crisis, which is worsening the economic position of primarily the developing countries, Planinc said.

The nonaligned countries ought to step up their efforts to solve these questions facing mankind. The fact that these efforts so far have met with a favorable response and support throughout the whole world is creating hope for the possibility of establishing a constructive dialogue, improving the general international situation, and constructing an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. Within the context of these goals and efforts of the nonaligned countries, I believe that the SFRY and Indonesia can provide a valuable contribution, she stressed.

Replying to a question on the Yugoslav stand on Cambodia, the FEC president stressed that Yugoslavia's stand on the problem of Cambodia is well known and based on the principles of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement: strict respect for independence, sovereignty, the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal issues of other countries, and respect for the sovereign right of each country to decide on its own internal order itself. It goes without saying that these principles, which should constitute the code of each country's international conduct, imply the inadmissibility of any foreign intervention, whatever the excuse.

Yugoslavia has supported the formation of a coalition government of democratic Kampuchea, with Norodom Sihanouk as its head of state, in the conviction that it will open up new possibilities for finding a political solution.

On the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, and the withdrawal of foreign troops and the right of the people of Cambodia to decide on their own internal order without interference from outside, we urge a political solution. In this sense, we also endorse the efforts of the ASEAN toward finding solutions to this problem on the above-mentioned principles.

Cambodia is one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement and a full member of it. This imposes on the movement the obligation to make new efforts to solve the Cambodian issue, and to this end we hope that the representatives of its legal government will again take up the place that belongs to this friendly country in the Nonaligned Movement, Milka Planinc stressed in her interview to ANTARA, the Indonesian news agency.

MAMULA ARRIVES IN LIBYA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has arrived on an official visit to the friendly Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He is to have talks with his host, Brigadier Abu Bakr Junis, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation on a long-term basis and will visit certain military installations.

Libyan Reportage

For reportage on the visit to Libya by Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the Federal Executive Council and secretary of national defense, including talks held with Commander in Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Junis, see the North Africa section of the 12 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MOJSOV STOPS IN ARGENTINA ON WAY TO BRAZIL

LD131352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency member Lazar Mojsov arrived today on a brief working visit to Argentina after which he will proceed to Brazil to attend the inauguration of Tancredo Neves as Brazil's new president. In Buenos Aires, Mojsov will be received by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and by Vice President Victor Martinez. He will also confer with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Mojsov was welcomed at Buenos Aire's Ezeiza Airport by Public Health and Welfare Minister Aldo Neri and Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Argentina Filip Matic.

RIBICIC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO FRG 13 MARCH

LD140828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Bonn today to attend the launching of the first volume of selected speeches and writings by Josip Broz Tito. At Belgrade airport Mitja Ribicic was seen off by Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SUKRIJA MEETS ITALIAN, ALGERIAN IN MOSCOW

LD132358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2055 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Ali Sukrija met with Italian Communist Party Secretary General Alessandro Natta in Moscow today. Sukrija and Natta positively assessed the two parties' relations. They also discussed international issues and questions related to the international workers' and communist movement.

Ali Sukrija also conferred today with Politburo member and head of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front] party Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia. During their cordial talk, they discussed some current international questions and Yugoslavia-Aglerian relations.

CENTRAL PRESS REVIEW ON CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV

AU132148 [Editorial Report] The 12 March issues of Belgrade BORBA and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian carry reports on the death of Konstantin Chernenko and note the election of Mikhail Gorbachev.

BORBA devotes the right half of page 1 and all of page 6 to Chernenko's death and the reaction to it, as well as to Gorbachev's election. A 1,500-word report on Chernenko's death by Moscow correspondent D. Vukcevic is carried on pages 1 and 6 under the headline "Konstantin Chernenko Dies" with the subhead "Mikhail Gorbachev is CPSU General Secretary." Page 1 also carries a 3 by 1 and 1/2 inch photograph of Chernenko and one of Gorbachev of similar size, a 300-word biography of Gorbachev, and the telegrams of condolences by SFRY Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic and LCY Presidium President Ali Sukrija of 400 words each. On page 6, BORBA carries another 1,500-word report by Moscow correspondent Dragan Vukcevic on Chernenko's term of office and messages and statements he made during the time. Also on page 6 are a 400-word Chernenko biography and reports on Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, receiving a message on Chernenko's death, a telegram by the Yugoslav trade unions, reports on world reaction, and reports on CPSU Politburo members and previous heads of the Soviet state.

Belgrade POLITIKA devotes half of its page 1 and all of pages 2 and 3 to Chernenko's death, telegrams, and reaction. A 1,700-word report by Moscow correspondent Dusan Pesic on Chernenko's death and his activity during his term of office, including a short biography, is carried on pages 1 and 2 under the headline "Chernenko Dies" with the subhead "Gorbachev at the Head of the CPSU" with 3 by 2 inch photos of Chernenko and Gorbachev and a joint caption "Old and New CPSU Central Committee General Secretary: Chernenko and Gorbachev." Also on page 1, boxed within the Pesic report, is a 200-word report by D.P. on the TASS announcement that Gorbachev was elected and his short biography. Page 2 carries a 900-word commentary by Risto Bajalski, "Chernenko's Messages," and telegrams of condolences by Yugoslav officials. Page 3 carries reports on world reaction to Chernenko's death.

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR MEETINGS WITH BULGARIA

AU081627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1546 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Nis, March 5 (TANJUG) -- Meetings of the population living on both sides of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border are a unique form of contact between peoples and of great importance in bilateral relations. This was stated today at a consultation on border meetings which will be held again this year on the border of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Bulgaria.

Eight such events, in which more than 180,000 Yugoslavs and Bulgarians took part, were held last year. The meetings were assessed as a contribution to both closer ties between the border populations and overall cooperation between Yugloslavia and Bulgaria.

Participants in the consultation held in Nis, Yugoslav Republic of Serbia noted that further efforts should be invested to upgrade the quality of these meetings. Besides cultural and sports programs, exhibitions and meetings of businessmen, the meetings should also serve to promote small border trade.

BORBA URGES LC TO ACT TO STRENGTHEN UNITY

AU130959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic commentary: "Now, the Method of Work!"]

[Excerpts] What can be noted with certainty after the 2-day session of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum is the following: It is a delusion to think that everything may "run in the old way" after the general party debate and this session, and that one can continue to twist, to deviate, and to mark time. In a word, the LC can no longer postpone action to implement its leading role in society and to strengthen its ideological and action unity.

If the first day of the Central Committtee session passed in monologues, reports, and somewhat sterotyped speeches, "the second half-time" clearly indicated that some matters will have to be cleared up very rapidly, even if they concern the method of work of the Central Committee itself. The remark uttered by a Central Committee member that "it will not hurt us if we analyze our own work" illustrates this best. If the party rank and file expressed their dissatisfaction with the existing state of society -- and it was fully justified in doing it -- then it is quite certain that the party leadership has no reason to be complacent.

The dialogue which has, indeed, only just been started among the Central Committee members shows more than clearly that one must put a stop to the delusion mentioned above. One can no longer run away from subjects that life puts on the agenda. And precisely the part of the controversy heard at the Central Committee rostrum about whether the antiinflationary program has passed the political test confirms this.

A considerable number of speakers stressed that it is precisely on the Central Committee that great responsibility rests for eliminating, through its clear positions, various ideological vacillations and many perplexities. As regards the two major subjects, the antiinflationary program and the method of the LCY Central Committee's work, the dialogue that has been started should be continued openly, in a communist way. This in fact implies that one should talk without reserve and that all the open issues should be put on the table.

'HOSTILE FORCES' AMONG MACEDONIA MUSLIMS

LD121433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Ohrid, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Last year was one of the most successful ones for the activity of the community of cultural and scientific organizations of Muslim Macedonians. These organizations have developed into a mass movement for the national emancipation and cultural education of this segment of the Macedonian people.

This, among other things, was stated at today's annual assembly of the presidium of the republican community of Islamized Macedonians, which took place in Ohrid. The meeting took place as the symbol of celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of this association and the historic and ethnic continuity of the Islamized segment of the Macedonian people was fully expressed through them. Two republican cultural and scientific meetings and one on the regional level have been organized with rich cultural and scientific programs, which have been attended by over 6,000 visitors.

A positive assessment was made of a recent series on the Islamized Macedonians that was shown on Skopje television. The public in the SR of Macedonia and further afield in the country was informed on insufficiently known basic issues concerning the history of the Macedonian people and through this series a historic survey was made of the Muslim Macedonians, their ethnic origin, language, folklore, religious life, and other enthnographic and ethnic characteristics preserved in the period before and after the Islamization.

The collection of works of the Muslim Macedonians and other material and information on these themes represents a great contribution to the popularization of these problems and the expansion of scientific truth on the origin and national belonging of the Muslim Macedonians.

It was indicated that in some environments in our country there is an apparent activity of hostile forces, which in a very perfidious way persistently acts among the Muslim Macedonians on a religious and political basis. Such forces, it was said at the session of the presidium of this community, choose any means to achieve their aim and they manipulate the Muslim faith. In some environments the Muslim Macedonians continued to be exposed to various pressures, threats, and misinformation, all for the purpose of turning them away from their national renaissance and creating religious hatred and intolerance of Macedonian people.

The members of this forum also pointed out that the Yugoslav public had been insufficiently informed and even disinformed about the writings of some public information media, particularly when it concerned the mountain population, the Islamized people living in the mountain area, speaking the original Macedonian language and possessing other Macedonian ethnic and social characteristics. It was said that these mountain people had also been geographically, historically, and linguistically linked with the Muslim Macedonians for centuries. Today there are more than 5,000 mountain people living in the SR of Macedonia observing the constitutional right to educate their children in Macedonia.

ALBANIAN 'MASS PURGES,' SHEHU 'LIQUIDATION'

LD140038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Radio Pristina: On the Latest Albanian Version of Mehmet Shehu's Killing -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Enver Hoxha, it seems, has felt the need to admit at long last that Mehmet Shehu, former Albanian premier, did not commit suicide, as was persistently maintained for 2 years, but that he was liquidated. This admission, true enough, has not come from Enver Hoxha, but was published in an article in ZERI I POPULLIT, Mustafa Ejupi said in his commentary broadcast by Pristina radio last night.

The paper says that Mehmet Shehu was liquidated because he "came into conflict with the unbreakable unity of the party and the people," and that as a spy "did not succeed in deforming and distorting the Marxist-Leninist course of the party." The question that arises is: Why has Fiqret Shehu, director of the Marxist Institute in Tirana, also been liquidated?

Mehmet Shehu is also being accused, according to an old and well-known formula, of having been a triple agent. How then, did Enver Hoxha share the tyrannical regime with such an agent for as long as 35 years, ruling the roost in Albania, carrying out mass purges -- also under the slogan of the struggle against spies and agents -- repeating constantly that the party and people in Albania are one?

On this occasion, too, as so many time before, it was not only Mehmet Shehu who was liquidated. In fact the entire government was liquidated. In addition to the premier, his wife and his two sons were liquidated; Fecor Shehu, minister of internal affairs, and Kadri Hasbiu, minister of defense were also shot, while all the remaining ministers were arrested and disappeared without trace.

This, however, did not end the purge. There is a law in Albania that sees that near and distant relatives of everyone who comes into conflict with the existing law in that country on the basis of his political views and orientation is also punished. For the time being one can only presume the number of family members of these ministers and leaders who perished on that occasion.

Unfortunately, postwar Albania has had many such bloody mass purges. For example, ZERI I POPULLIT wrote 10 years ago that between 1973-75 alone, over 30,000 "bureaucrats" were affected by the purges. As is known, Beqir Balluku, minister of defense, was shot and all other ministers of the then Albanian Government liquidated, except for Premier Shehu and two of his closest ministers.

It is interesting to note that all three ministers of defense of postwar Albania -- Dali Nredu, Beqir Balluku, and Kadri Hasbiu -- were shot. Not one of them succeeded in surviving Enver Hoxha. Other ministers and other high-ranking leaders of the Albanian Government and party, however, fared no better either, Pristina radio notes in giving the latest list of persons liquidated [the persons listed as 'liquidated' in the Ejupi commentary by Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 12 March are "Koci Xoxe, Pandi Kristo, Vasko Koleci, Nuri Huta, Liri Gega, Dali Ndreu, Tuk Jakova, Sejfulla Meleshvoa, Kadri Hixha, Abedin Shehu, Niazi Islami, Gjin Marko, Koco Tasko, and others...."] and concludes: Albania is today the only country in the world which has a university but no faculty of law; it has no lawyers. It is the only country where even premiers and ministers disappear over night. Not even today can bread be bought freely in that country. One cannot travel from a village to a town without special permission, even less, from one town to another.

Truly a unique country.